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McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION NEW YORK CITY.

Vol. XXV.

JUN 13 1898

JULY, 1898.

No. 11.



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Children and Sleepless Nights.

RESTLESS, sleepless nights, apart from any definite disorders, are commoner among young children than might at first be supposed. The sufferers, as a rule, are neurotic, precocious youngsters of an imaginative turn of mind. A trip to the theatre, a children's party, or any form of childish dissipation, may set one of these highly-strung minds at work. When the child retires to bed, every melody, every song, is heard over again, every face is seen, every feeling experienced, and sleep is impossible for hours, until the wearied brain yields, choked, as it were, with its own waste products. In the morning the little one is weary, languid, and peevish. For such children the physical, the purely animal side of life should be encouraged—the love of nature and open-air exercise. Let all evening meals be light, and at least two hours before bed time; and despite protestations and tears, if a little outdoor amusement be necessary or desirable, let it be early.

A CYNICAL writer gives the following "Cure for Love:" Into a pint of water of oblivion put of the essence of resignation two grains; of prudence and patience each three grains; and of sound judgment one drachm; mix well, and, after they have stood some time, take off the scum of former remembrances, and sweeten the mixture with the syrup of hope. Pass it through the filter of common-sense by the funnel of conviction, into the bottle of firm resolution, stopping it tightly with the cork of indifference. Take a drachm night and morning, or oftener if the constitution will bear it, reducing the dose as the disease decreases.

FENCING is likely to become one of the most fashionable amusements of the day; it is already being much taken up, especially by women, for whom it is a very graceful accomplishment. Besides, it develops muscle, and that is a particular aim of the modern woman.

CONSOLATION.

WHEN Molly came home from the party to-night—
The party was out at nine—
There were traces of tears in her bright blue eyes
That looked mournfully up to mine.

For some one had said, she whispered to me,
With her face on my shoulder hid,
Some one had said (there were sobs in her voice),
That they didn't like something she did.

So I took my little girl up on my knee—
I am old and exceedingly wise—
And I said: "My dear, now listen to me;
Just listen and dry your eyes.

"This world is a difficult world, indeed,
And people are hard to suit,
And the man who plays on the violin
Is a bore to the man with the flute.

"And I myself have often thought
How very much better 't would be
If every one of the folks that I know
Would only agree with me.

"But since they will not, the very best way
To make this world look bright
Is never to mind what people say,
And do what you think is right."

—Walter Learned, in *New York Herald*.

OUR readers who prefer to do so, can order patterns from our Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Avenue. Such orders will receive the same prompt attention that they do in New York, patterns being mailed same day order is received. A large, complete stock of patterns is carried in the Chicago Branch. Address The McCall Co., 189 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Care in Buying Shoes.

"GREAT care should be taken in buying shoes," said a well-known bootmaker recently. "Especially is this so in the cheaper grades. There is a certain large factory which turns out a compressed paste that is extensively used in the manufacture of shoes. Good leather is expensive, and it is not to be expected that the feet can be clothed at slight cost. For this reason the compressed paste shoe has gained in favor. People, when buying it, think they are getting the leather shoe, whereas it is simply a bogus. This class of shoe wears very well if kept dry, but after a good soaking, or twice wearing in the rain, it will tear, and is of little use thereafter. It is always better to pay a little more, and get a good article upon which you can depend for service."

As the cabman said:

"If she be not fare for me,
What care I whose fare she be?"

HERE is an interesting puzzle for those who have time and inclination to work it out: A man named Hawood had two daughters by his first wife, of whom the elder married John Cashick, the son, and the younger John Cashick, the father. This Cashick, the father, had a daughter by his first wife, whom old Hawood married, and by her had a son; with the exception of the former wife of old Cashick, all these persons were living at Faversham in February, 1650, and his second wife was able to put the situation thus:

My father is my son,
And I am mother's mother;
My sister is my daughter,
I'm grannie to my brother.

A queer matrimonial mixture, in truth.

McCALL'S
MAGAZINE
JULY 1898
DESIGN NO. 5122
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LADIES'
ORGANDIE COSTUME

ISSUED ONLY BY The McCall Company,
142-144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

NEW YORK CITY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Copyright, 1898, by The McCall Company.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post-Office, Aug. 5, 1897.

Vol. XXV.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1898.

No. 11.

How to Succeed.

THAT we all want to succeed, goes without saying, but how to do it, "Ah there's the rub."

Taken in the abstract, we understand it to mean the knack of getting on in life, the power of crush-

ing difficulties, commanding prosperity, and capturing

no matter the obstacles, the thing desired. Not an easy matter, truly, and the difficulties arise according to the temperament of the one who would draw on the Bank of Success.

The chief reason of the failure of the average woman is because she tries to achieve fame in too many ways at once. Concentration leads to success.

Then there is another important point. In order to succeed in any walk of life, the actual capacity for the enterprise seems to want, above all things, plenty of easy confidence and faith in one's self. If we don't believe in ourselves, who on earth can be expected to believe in us? "It is an uncontrolled truth," says Swift, "that no man ever made an ill figure who understood his own talents, nor a good one who mistook them."

Geniuses are unique specimens of God's creative power, but genius itself, as Goethe has aptly said, is "the capacity of taking infinite pains." This is comforting. Thus it is that plodding, rather than talent, patience rather than brilliancy, perseverance sooner than power, are the great factors that work prosperity in any calling; and strenuous exertion, above all,

at one thing is a chief element. Real success means, as already said, incessant plodding at one thing. Others may be taken up for entertainment or variety, but *one* must absorb chief attention. Furthermore, no contingencies must be allowed to interfere with it. We must learn to endure the cold shoulder relations are so fond of turning to our hopeful aspirations, and that prophecy, "You'll soon find out your mistake, my dear," which comes so

glibly from their lips.

With similar equanimity must we accept a shower-bath from our successful friend, who, forgetful of her own early struggles, assures us the sphere we aspire to "is sadly overcrowded," and with an expressive smile betrays the pity she has for us. Worse still, gracefully must we receive the contumely of our pompous patrons, who pass us on from one to the other, much in the style of an India rubber ball. A day comes when we have at last got a foot on the ladder of Success these experiences, one and all, afford us genuine amusement, and the very people who were all so dubious of our chances are the first to come forward to congratulate us.

Great talent very often never comes to the surface, because the possessor lacks the elements that throw it out, and will put up with none of the slights and snubs that are written in such large capitals on the programme of success. In other words, he or she is too mentally refined to "push." Push is an objectionable word, but the end of the century has made its use imperative, and those who are too dignified to put it into effect will find themselves, no matter their brains, left far behind in the race for distinction.

Success is abroad, though hard to be found, and is ready to come to all—who have earned it.



Photo by Partridge, Boston, Mass.

"IF MCKINLEY WANTS ME I'LL SERVE."

Pretty Costumes for Misses.

MISSSES' ETON COSTUME.—White piqué was used to make this jaunty suit which forms an ideal outing costume or is stylish enough for traveling, calling, etc. The jacket is cut in the becoming fashion brought into vogue this year and comes down well below the waist-line. The back is in one piece and fits perfectly. The straight fronts are turned over at the bust in natty pointed lapels that are jointed onto the rolling collar which finishes the neck. Navy blue cotton braid is used to edge the collar, lapels and bottom of jacket. The sleeves are very becoming being cut with shaped under-arm pieces and having a graceful amount of fulness at the shoulders. At the wrists they are trimmed with rows of braid to correspond with the jacket decorations. A particularly handsome and well cut skirt completes this smart suit. It is made with a front gore and two circular back portions and has a fan-pleated back. Navy blue serge with garnitures of fancy red and gold braid would make a very smart and serviceable costume if cut by this pattern, but duck, crash, piqué, flannel, covert, etc., may be used.

No. 5120.—Misses' Eton Costume, requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide, or 3 yards 46 inches wide. Lining required, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide; braid represented, 2 pieces. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 30 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5120



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5126

MISSSES' COSTUME.—A remarkably novel and dainty frock for a young girl is shown in the illustration. Our model is of green and white figured lawn with trimmings of Swiss embroidery edging and insertion. The stylish bodice is made with a square yoke, both back and front, of all-over embroidery. Below this yoke in the front the fulness is laid in tucks, long in the centre and gradually diminishing towards the sides, forming a pointed effect. Straps of insertion edged with ruffles of embroidery, start from either side of the yoke in the back and are brought over the shoulders to the waist-line in front. The sleeves are cut with shaped under-arm pieces and are trimmed half way between the tops and the elbow with five rows of diagonal tucks. A band collar of insertion, edged with a frill of embroidery finishes the neck. The belt is also formed of insertion, but ribbon may be substituted if desired. The skirt is cut with five gores and has its fulness pleated into the back. It is trimmed with three rows of insertion and embroidery ruffles in accordance with the very latest styles. White lawn with ruffles of Valenciennes would be very pretty made up by this design, but organdie, dimity, gingham, percale, foulard, taffeta or light woollens may be used with success.

No. 5126.—Misses' Costume (having Five-Gored Skirt), requires for medium size, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Embroidery represented, $14\frac{1}{2}$ yards; embroidery insertion, 12 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 30 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



MOST dainty and elaborate are the gowns of silk, organdie, lawn, etc., intended for the summer wear of our fashionable maids and matrons. Not only are bodices more intricate than ever before, but skirts are now so lavishly trimmed that a handsome costume means an infinitude of work for the professional modiste or home dressmaker, but, after all, the effect of these myriads of ruffles, tucks or rows of insertion let in the stuff, is so lovely that we ought not to grudge a little extra work.

TWO LOVELY GOWNS.

Among the pretty new gowns I have seen lately was a blue organdie printed with pink flowers, the full skirt at the back cut on the cross, but in front it was trimmed with lace insertion and a frilling of its own to resemble a pointed over-skirt. The full bodice was belted by a band of mauve glacé silk, and turned back with revers of the organdie edged also with frilling, a couple of the same ruffles forming a jabot down the front.

The second gown is more elaborate, but so lovely, it has but to be seen to be admired. First comes an under-skirt of pink taffeta silk, just touching the ground all around, and made with a full circular flounce. Above this is a tightly-gored skirt of handsome black embroidered net in a lace design, and this reaches to the top of the glacé flounce, and is fastened there, while over the silken flounce comes a deep flounce of the net, run to one-third of its depth with alternate bands of black gauze ribbon and very narrow flounces of lace. The bodice is also made in the style of the flounce, the ribbon and tiny frills running round the figure in groups of four, repeated three times, and leaving a little vest of the pink silk uncovered, and revers of pink, veiled with cascades of lace, turning back on either side. The sleeves, mounted on taffeta, are ruffled all the way up, and finished with small epaulettes, frilled with narrow lace. The collar and belt are of pink satin ribbon, arranged in folds, and there is a falling sash of satin, edged with narrow frills of lace.

POPULAR SKIRTS.

There never was a time when one had so many stylish skirts of entirely different cut to choose from as at the present moment. While many

varieties are worn, perhaps three are the prime favorites of the hour, these are the three-piece skirt, that is the one with a gored front and circular back; the gored front with a circular flounce; and the skirt with front breadth and circular flounce cut in one piece. The chief characteristic of this season's skirts is suppleness and flexibility; every one of the new designs clings to the form, and soft linings with no interlinings are employed except for a woolen dress when the foundation skirt is made of percaline instead of silk, a strip of canvas is then stitched in around the bottom of the drop skirt to make it "set out" stylishly.

CONTRASTING LININGS.

Our best couturieres are setting a fashion of putting contrasting linings beneath all materials thin enough to be modified by the color underneath. Dark Venetian reds are enlivened by white linings; white is made trebly beautiful with a green, yellow or pink lining, and black is made absolutely stunning for brunettes by linings of cerise or cherry color. Wonderful effects, in fact, can be gotten in this manner, of which our artistic modistes are not slow to avail themselves.

BETTY MODISH.

LADIES' EVENING COSTUME.

Waist, 5124—Skirt, 5111.

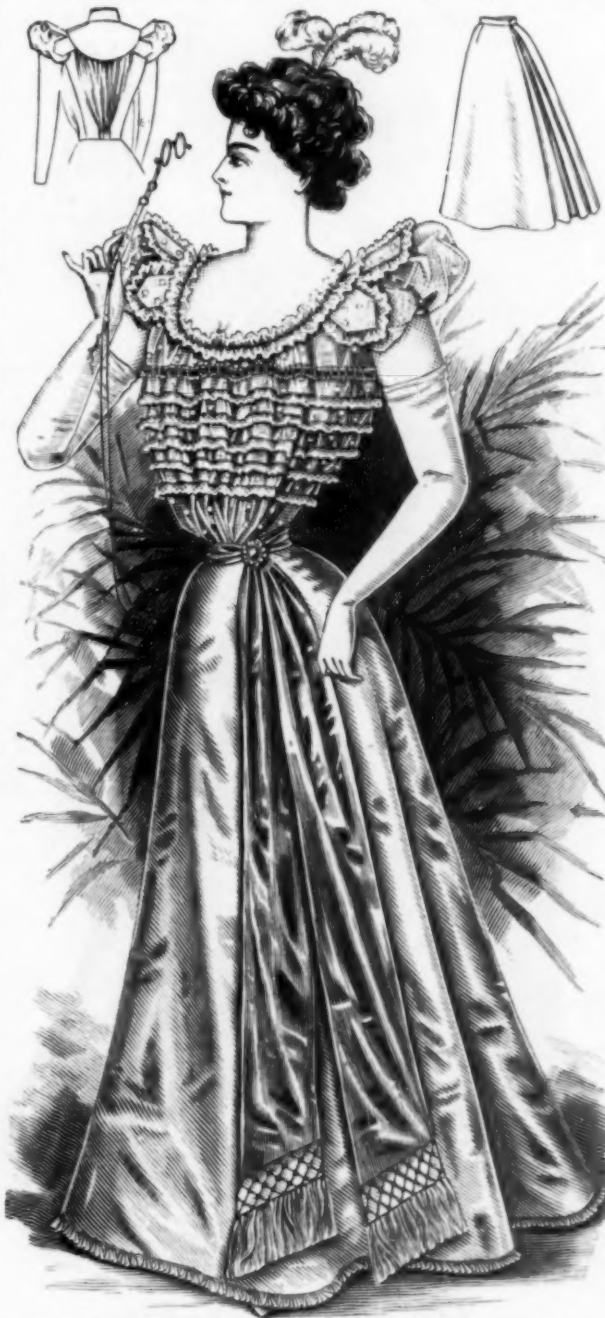
A very effective evening toilette or day gown, according as it is made low neck, or with a yoke and high collar is shown in our illustration. The bodice is cut with a full front of white dotted net laid over a lining of pink taffeta. Five handsome lace edged ruffles form the trimming, the top ruffle being headed by a row of beading through which a very narrow black velvet ribbon is run. The low round neck is bordered by a becoming lace ruche. Epaulettes cut in three pointed squares fall stylishly over the short puffs that form the sleeves. The closing is made at the first left under-arm seam. The back of the bodice is gathered into the neck and waist line. A smart silk sash is worn about the waist. The three-piece skirt is of taffeta trimmed around the bottom with a tiny knife pleated ruffle. Organdie, Swiss, grenadine, etc., can be used for this.

No. 5124.—Ladies' Waist (to be made with High or Low Neck and with Long or Short Sleeves), requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; lace edging, 6 yards; lace for sleeves, 1 yard; ribbon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 5111.—Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 46 inches wide. Lining required, 5 yards. Length of skirt in front, 42 inches; width around bottom, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 5124—Skirt, 5111

A BEAUTIFUL EVENING GOWN.

For description see opposite column.



Types of Dress.

TO say that to be well dressed is an art in itself is to state a truism. Every woman has her pet delusions, perhaps the most general being that she, of course, has very much better taste than her neighbor, who, poor dear, is often hopelessly dowdy, but, curiously enough, just this same idea is uppermost in the aforesaid neighbor's mind. Both are right and at the same time wrong, for it is exactly this complacent self-satisfaction that leads to unbecoming clothes.

The average woman places herself trustfully in her dressmaker's hands, with the result that she is turned out to look as scores of other women have looked before her; whereas, if she had studied her good points, realized her defects, and thought out the dress which would express her personality, she would have stood out as a bright particular star against the uninteresting background of a commonplace crowd. It is the little details which put the finishing touch to the whole, and transform the plain gown into an elegant costume; but, because the dressmaker did not suggest a dainty cravat, or a bow of lace, or a knot of ribbon, who am I, says the average woman, that I should rush in where she feared to tread?

With the majority, the evil is wrought for want of thought; with the few, let us be just, for want of time. Of these latter ones we must think kindly; many there be who, in the feverish rush and tumble of an overworked world, have few thoughts to devote to anything but the great god of getting on. For those who have leisure, with little else to occupy them, there is no excuse. A few there are—a very few—with whom dress is an instinct; the right styles, the most telling colors, come natural to them, and for the life of them they seem to be unable to go wrong in their choice.

Now, it is beyond my powers to enumerate each and every type of dress; even McCALL'S which sometimes seems elastic, would not contain me once I was launched forth on such a wide path. Therefore, I must deal broadly with the few. First of all comes the tailor-made girl, a cult which I believe commands a large following. And it is in its right place

in country lanes, in wet weather, when traveling, and in crowded city thoroughfares, and the cut of our great tailors is unequalled all the world over. I am only putting in a plea for a little redeeming softness, the saving grace, the binding charm of the eternal feminine. Merely a lace bow and a muslin chemisette instead of the hard, manly shirt front, a decorative hat or toque instead of the severely plain sailor, with a ribbon band as its sole adornment, and the impression of hardness would be done away with, though the businesslike aspect of the dress remain. Likewise, it seems to me, that when masculine attire is donned femininity of manner is doffed in many cases. If metaphysics are to be believed, environment is the most powerful agent in the formation of character, and the tailor-made girl can hardly do less than act up to her clothes.

As opposite as the poles is the teagown, such a one as some graceful women wear. Every line of it is synonymous with

grace and ease, but at the same time there is nothing slatternly about it. Time was when a teagown could only be distinguished from a dressing gown by a generous stretch of the imagination; now it has as much attention given to it as the ball gown. A teagown is only admissible between certain hours, namely 4:30, when tea is the order of the day, and the dinner hour; or it is perfectly allowable, when smart and dainty, if worn during a quiet evening at home. To be successful it should be a harmony in colors, rather than a contrast, as carrying out the idea of repose. E. M.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5134

HOUSE DRESS.—For description see opposite column.

LADIES' HOUSE DRESS.

No. 5134.

This pretty house dress is very simple and easy to make and possesses the virtue of looking neat and trim on all occasions. Our model is of blue and white figured lawn adorned with narrow Valenciennes lace. The bodice is cut with a front closing in shirt waist fashion under a narrow stitched box-pleat. On either side of this the fulness is laid in tucks turning in opposite directions with the effect of box-pleats. The sides of this bodice are very becoming to the figure, being made with under-arm pieces. The sleeves are in the graceful bishop style and are finished at the wrists by natty turn-over cuffs edged with lace. The back of the bodice is cut in one piece and has its fulness gathered into the waist line. Either a rolling collar of the dress material or a detachable linen collar may be worn about the neck. The stylish skirt is cut with five gores and possesses a gathered back. It is trimmed around the bottom with a narrow ruffle of the dress material, but may be left plain if desired. Gingham, chambray, lawn, dimity, wash silk, French flannel, outing flannel, etc., may be used for the development of this design.

No. 5134.—Ladies' House Dress, requires for medium size, $8\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 6 yards 36 inches wide, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34,

36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 30 cents; but to our readers, only 15 cents.

At the Fashionable Dressmakers.

MANY beautiful models are at present displayed at all the "swell" modistes. One fortunate enough to have the *entré* to these select establishments can gather innumerable ideas of inestimable value to all well-dressed women—and what woman does not aspire to be well dressed?

The novelties that I saw last week were so altogether fascinating that I wished that one and all of my readers could have been with me to revel in the exquisite harmonies of color and daring innovations of style. Failing this, however, I must try to conjure them up before your mental vision; and first, then, there shall come a wonderful creation in red; not the hard, blatant red, you must know, but the soft, deep tone of the tomato. The cloth skirt is absolutely plain, clinging quite closely over the hips, while below the fulness springs out of nothing in a way which proclaims the hand of the master, whose name is Redfern.

The little coat bodice, short to the waist, is of velvet, in the same shade of red, almost covered with a string colored embroidery, which has something of the appearance of lace, and where it opens over a full vest of white *mousseline de soie*, veiled with black, is edged with a double ruching of the *mousseline*, one white and one black. Crossing the fulness of the vest at the bust there is a band of the embroidered velvet, with its softening edging, and for its further decoration three deftly-tied wee bows of velvet, and when your imagination adds the crowning touch of the exquisite reality—to wit, a toque of shaded roses surmounted by a sweeping black osprey, it is hardly necessary for me to dilate further on the beauties of this noteworthy toilette.

By the way, these floral toques are high in favor again this season, and *le dernier cri* is to have one entirely made of waxen white camellias, just touched, perhaps, with pink, and relieved by their glossy green leaves, while at the left side an aigrette of buds gives just the necessary relief from absolute flatness.

Now back to our gowns for the sake of a more severely simple form of the tailor-made, where black satin cloth is the chosen fabric, the skirt trimmed in most novel fashion with stitched strappings, which form inverted V's all down the front, and sweep round to the back in a fashion which is as graceful as it is indescribable in any mere words.

The little coat, too, is a genuine novelty, both by

reason of the manner in which it is cut in front and also by the clever disposal of the strappings with which it is entirely covered.

And it discloses to the fullest advantage a tight-fitting, double-breasted waistcoat of cerise cloth, cut quite low, by the way, to show in its turn a chemisette, or rather shirt-front, of the finest white linen, all wee tucks, and a cravat of black *mousseline de soie*. To wear with it there is a small hat of cerise straw, tilted well over the face, and trimmed in the simplest possible fashion with a band of black velvet ribbon, which goes round the low crown, and ties in a long, flat bow at the back.

Mlle. Adele.

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.

No. 5137.

Fancy blue and white polka dotted taffeta was used to make this jaunty shirt which is sure to please ladies who admire novel and becoming waists. The pattern is cut with full fronts and closes under the usual narrow stitched box-pleat. The front is laid in rows of vertical tucks at the top to form a stylish tucked yoke effect, and stitched under the straight yoke that runs over the shoulders from the back. Below this yoke the back is laid in two shaped box-pleats, which gives it a remarkably trim and natty effect. The sides of the shirt-waist are fitted with under-arm pieces making it very becoming to the figure. The sleeves are made in the modified bishop style and are finished at the wrists with straight cuffs. The collar is detachable. The waist is made up over a fitted lining which may be omitted if desired. Wash fabrics, plain or fancy silks or light woollens are adapted to the development of this design.

MISSES' DRESSING SACQUE.

No. 5132.

Pink and white striped flannel was used to make this pretty dressing sacque which forms about the most useful garment a young girl can possess. It is cut with straight fronts without biases, with the fulness laid in three rows of tucks from neck to bust on either side of the centre closing. These tucks are daintily ornamented with rows of feather stitching. The back and sides of the dressing sacque are tight-fitting. A comfortable rolling collar, ornamented with a row of feather stitching to correspond with the tucks completes the neck. The sleeves are made with shaped under-arm pieces and have a graceful amount of fulness at the tops. Straps of the sacque material are sewed into the under-arm seams and confine the fulness at the waist line. All sorts of wash fabrics, China or wash silk, may be used.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5137

No. 5137.—Ladies' Shirt Waist (with Fitted Lining and Under-Arm Piece), requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5132

No. 5132.—Misses' Dressing Sacque, requires for medium size, $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 40 inches wide. Buttons required, 7. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents

The Lady of Fashion.



TRIFLES light as air make or mar the elegancies of the summer toilette of the woman of fashion. It is an age of accessories and a perfect host of garnitures is employed to add to the smart appearance of a modish costume.

Accordion-pleated butterfly bows finish the fronts of the collars of smart gowns, or one can adopt the Directoire tie, made of ribbon, which is tied in a double and very wide bow at the neck—the long ends are tucked into the waistband; this style is worn negligé and used for shirts and blouses. The fronts to wear with open jackets are things of beauty, of chiffon, silk or silk muslin, crinkled, puffed, and tortured into all sorts of curious designs. Some are yoked with tiny tucks across or lengthwise. Others are one mass of the tiniest ruchings of chiffon and tulle mixed with frills of lace or ruffled baby ribbons. Nothing is too lovely or elaborate for revers or vests, and one can spend quite a fortune on them.

The new belts, or the sets of buckles and slides to put on belts, generally show two large buckles, one for the centre back, and a slide for either side. Even where only one large buckle is seen the latest fad is to wear it at the back, a little tab of silk, or pleating of chiffon, or loop of ribbon projecting on either side.

Some delightful ribbons in all the latest tints embroidered in silver or gold tinsel in conventional designs are shown for beltings.

A very smart cape for intermediate wear is made of red cloth, three capes in one, each worked with a conventional braiding design in white silk.

The hair is still worn very high, but the small, precise knot or twist is now upheld by the deep Empire comb, which replaces the too common side-combs. The hair is waved in deep, natural undulations, and is less frizzy than of yore, and closely curled and arranged at the nape of the neck. There is a slight inclination to pull the hair more over the forehead in little curls and rings, this no doubt owing to the excessively tilted hats which will be worn, while the toques of the winter and early spring looked better with the neater Pompadour style.

What quantities of jewelry are seen! long chains of gold studded with jewels, or silken cords, which are prettier still, with crystal or garnet beads at

intervals, hearts of turquoise or pearl, clasps, buckles, fancy belts, and every description of fancy pins.

Sashes will be another expensive item for the fashionable maid. They are composed of all varieties of ribbon, taffeta silk, chiffon, gauze, *mousseline de soie*, etc., and are tied at the back of the costume or on the left side.

Feather boas have been replaced by smart novelties made of tulle either flecked or bordered with chenille which look very handsome over spring coats or capes.

In parasols the tone of apple green is thought very *chic*.

LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 5122—Skirt, 5119.

White organdie figured with pale pink and green and made up over a lining of bright pink, was the material used for this lovely gown. The bodice is cut with simple full fronts gathered into the neck and shoulder seams and blousing slightly at the waist-line. Two ruffles, daintily edged with lace, start from the under-arm seams and form a stylish trimming for the front of the bodice. Their number may be increased or they may be discarded entirely as preferred. The sleeves are cut with graceful draped puffs at the shoulders and have their lower portions trimmed with rows of lace edging. Pink taffeta ribbon forms the collar and belt, as well as the modish garnitures over the shoulders. The back of the bodice is gathered. The stylish skirt, that completes this smart toilette, is cut with five gores and trimmed around the bottom with a handsome shaped flounce. The back is pleated. This pattern would be very effective made up of navy blue foulard with ruffles of white taffeta ribbon, but lawn, dimity, organdie, grenadine, all varieties of silk, etc., may be substituted if desired.

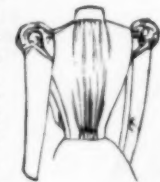
Another view of this modish toilette showing it made up of a different material and trimmed in another way is displayed in the colored plate opposite the title-page.

No. 5122.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards; lace represented, 1 piece; ribbon, 5 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 5119.—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt (having Shaped Flounce), requires for medium size, $10\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 8 yards 36 inches wide, or $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lace represented, 1 piece. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width of skirt around bottom, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 5122—Skirt, 5119

A LOVELY ORGANDIE DRESS.

For description see opposite column.



"I AM so sick of bazaars, fancy fairs, open-air concerts, and everything of the sort!" This is an exclamation which is heard on

all sides, and there is a great deal of truth in it, for certainly all such things have been done to death. But the fact remains that there are charities for which funds must be found by some means or other, and people who will not put their names

down for two dollars in a subscription list, will gladly spend five, or even ten, in some sort of entertainment by which money can be coaxed out of the pockets of the public. The difficulty is to find something which has at least a spice of novelty in it. We have all had Japanese tea-houses, Eastern bazaars, and the like, but I fancy no one has yet hit upon a gipsy encampment. Let me commend it to the notice of our readers, and describe how it may be done.

The first requisite is a number of tents, which shall be pitched on a lawn or whatever open space can be obtained for the "Show." These can always be hired, and in many instances they can be borrowed, as some people have one in their gardens or use one for camping out. It does not matter how disreputable they are, for gipsies do not live under spic-and-span canvas, neither need they be large—in fact, a number of small ones dotted about gives the best effect. The idea is that this encampment (to which admission must be charged) should provide a number of small shows, to see each of which from 10 cents to a quarter must be charged; and, if it is thought desirable, there can be some tents in which pretty things are sold, as in a fair. If possible, these should be in keeping with the entertainment. A basket tent would be quite suitable with a gipsy girl sitting outside plaiting straw or rushes, a flower tent could have two little gipsy children selling posies just outside, and another tent be used for quaint crocks and pottery; but, if it is possible, it would be more in character to omit the fancy work element altogether. With regard to the "shows," there must, of course, be a fortune-teller (even two or three of these Sybils will find employment), in another there could be a group of mandolin players, in another some singers or some strolling players, and so on. Then there could also be some "frauds," which would cause great amusement, at five cents a head, such as a strong man, a wild man, a fat boy, a collection

of curios, and so on. The tents inhabited by the singers, players, and dancers should be grouped together under a clump of trees, with a sort of impromptu theatre arranged in front, much after the fashion of the auditorium in a pastoral play—that is to say, there should be a large and level piece of lawn in front of the tents, and facing this the row of chairs should be arranged in a semi-circle. The space for tents should be enclosed by a crimson rope. This is easily made by taking a sufficient length of ordinary rope, tearing some red Turkey twill into narrow strips, and winding it tightly round. Stakes must then be driven into the ground at intervals, and the rope lodged on deep notches made in the top of the wood. Of course, the prices of seats can be arranged according to the class of audience. Each entertainment should occupy about half an hour to forty minutes, and could be announced by ringing a large bell. I would suggest that one entertainment should be a band of mandolin players, number two gipsy dancers, number three gipsy minstrels, and number four a short play of gipsy or "Romany" character. The first performance might be at two o'clock, the next at three, and so on, one at each hour.

When the audience are seated, the performers should emerge

from their tents, arrange themselves in picturesque attitudes (if for playing or singing), and just go straight through the entertainment. The people should be requested to withdraw between each performance, as this will give them a chance of patronizing the side-shows, making purchases, and getting tea or other refreshment.

The fraudulent side-shows do not require much managing beyond a good voluble showman, with a big drum outside, and a clever "take in" on view. The strong man, for instance, has bags of sawdust to pad out his calves and his biceps; he can go through all kinds of gymnastics with imaginary heavy weights made of brown paper, and painted to represent iron. In conclusion, he can put an iron chain round his arm, and as he is fitting it on, he must just cut the sawdust bag on his biceps with a sharp pen-knife, let the sawdust stream on to the floor, the chain will fall off, and he can bow and retire. The "fat boy" must be enormously padded with pillows, and at the end he must manage to unhook his jacket, so that one or two of the pillows fall out.

A picture gallery is an excellent fraud if the catalogue is a good one. It must consist of names which suggest pictures, but when the realities are seen, they are far from picturesque. I will give a few examples.

"A Collection of valuable Works of Art from the galleries of Baron Frord de Wragzenbones."

"Old Companions."—A pair of shoes.

"Isles of Greece."—Spots of grease on a plate.

"An Old Salt."—A red herring.

"Root and Branch."—A radish and a twig.

"Erin's Pride."—A potato.

"The Fount of Tears."—An onion.

"From the Depths of the Sea."—A piece of sponge.

"Down-trodden."—An old shoe.

A. L. M.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5123

LADIES' BLOUSE.—This natty little garment can be worn either as a bodice with a chemisette, or as a jacket over shirt waists, etc., and makes the prettiest possible adjunct to a summer costume. It has a tight-fitting French back, cut in one piece. The front is without biases and bloused slightly at the waistline. It is cut away in a V-shape at the neck.

No. 5123.—Ladies' Blouse (to be worn over Shirt Waist), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide, 2 yards 40 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. Lining required, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 22 inches wide; silk for facing, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Fashions for Boys.



It is high time the boys had a fashion article entirely devoted to masculine garments. Styles for lads both little and big, change with less rapidity than do modes for women. For several years the general cut of kilt or sailor suits has remained the same, the details of the costume, the arrangement of collar, cuffs, sleeves, etc., being the only novelty introduced. Sailor suits are always worn, and for the rising generation we are allowing ourselves a certain picturesque element, which was lacking of yore. The fine cloth and velvet suits, with turn-down collars and full frills, recall Little Lord Fauntleroy. Most dressy white silk blouses are worn with velvet knickerbockers, and steel buttons. Very pretty designs in little boys' washable kilt suits have been brought out this season. These costumes are in piqué (wide and narrow rib), duck, galatea and crash. An especially pretty suit was of white piqué made with an

Eton jacket which had a big sailor collar trimmed with heavy insertion. The cuffs were similarly adorned. The straight vest, over which the jacket was worn, was of the piqué with a strip of insertion let in the centre and rows of vertical tucks on either side. The kilt was laid in wide box-pleats.

Boys who have graduated into knickerbockers have many smart modes especially their own. They are dressed this summer in Eton suits, middy suits, or Norfolk jackets, the first two mentioned being worn over a straight vest like the one shown in the illustration of the "Middy Suit." Norfolk jackets accompany blouses of gingham, chambray, linen or wash silk.

I must not forget to mention the jaunty short overcoat of covert cloth with cap or brown Derby of the same shade that have been worn by these little fellows this spring. It is an exact copy of the top coats worn by their fathers, and is made of tweed, Genoa cord and other coatings.

When boys have reached the age for long trousers, they have practically the same fashions designed for them as do the men. But these big fellows have been so long neglected that I think I must devote the remainder of this article to their needs. The prevailing color in suiting this spring will be gray. This follows the black-and-white system. A sack suit of a gray check or a grey mixture is very smart. The cut-



McCall Pattern No. 4947

BOYS' MIDDY SUIT.—Heavy ribbed white piqué was used for this little suit. The short jacket is cut with a straight back and fronts shaped by under-arm seams. A big sailor collar, smartly trimmed with rows of narrow red cotton braid, finishes the neck. The sleeves are in the ordinary coat style completed at the wrists by braid trimming to simulate cuffs. Under this jacket is worn a straight vest piece of cadet-blue linen.

No. 4947.—Boys' Middy Suit, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards 40 inches wide, or $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards 48 inches wide. Light material required for vest, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard; wide braid represented, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; narrow braid, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards. Cut in 4 sizes, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers only 15 cents.

away or morning suits of grays and browns are only becoming to tall men, and as the cutaway is a trying garment anyway, it is not worn as much as it has been.

The Derby hats for spring are being made a trifle flatter in the brim and with a slight bell to the crown. The English hat, narrow of brim and almost square in crown, will remain in fashion. The cartwheel straw will not flourish next summer.

Shirts this spring show some startling patterns and tints. That which fashion has set its especial mark of approval on is a pattern of thin bars or color, three bands composed of five of these bars running up and down and six bands across. Thus a shirt front of this sort shows eighteen small patches of check where the five bars cross five other bars at right angles to them. The bars are so narrow that the checks are not large and make possible good sized open spaces of white linen. This is a very effective shirt, neither exaggerated nor yet very "quiet." It is to be worn with a white collar, but with cuffs of its own. The shops are making them in pinks, heliotropes and blues, though the heliotrope is the shirt that seems to rule. The pink here is very nearly a red, and a green of a pale tone is also permissible.

Two other varieties of shirts that are novel are those that have their stripes across, one with rows of bands, about half an inch wide and an inch apart, the other with a cluster of three much narrower bands, then a space of white of a width of an inch, another cluster of bands, the same separation, and so on down. These patterns are in the same colors as those mentioned above. Yet another style indorsed by fashion has bosoms

of combination colorings in very pale reds and yellows, a mild, faint, unobtrusive plaid, much like gingham patterns.

It is in shirts, hose, handkerchiefs and neckgear, however, that fashion—and the very best fashion, mind—is running riot with itself. Pinks, blues, greens and yellows, all of pale tints, abound, and are the best of form. The color of the year, though, is heliotrope, used in bars and irregular checks for shirts, and to mark the pattern, on a ground of dead black, in neckties and hose.

Golf has become such an institution in these last few years that no description of fashions that entirely ignores golf suits can be considered complete.

Knickers are indispensable to golf, and the golf stockings, heavy ribbed also, form part of the rig of every earnest player, although there are some champions who have won games in plain morning suits without any "frills."

M. L. S.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5121

LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.—A very stylish suit for a little boy is here shown. The short Eton jacket is made with straight fronts, and a back cut in one piece. The big sailor collar is cut square in the back and pointed in the front. The sleeves are very novel and pretty, having their lower fulness laid in stitched tucks just above the narrow wristbands. The straight vest piece, over which the jacket is worn, is completed by a tiny band collar. The jaunty kilt is made with a broad stitched box-pleat in the centre front and side pleats at the sides and back.

No. 5121.—Little Boys' Suit, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide, 3 yards 40 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Praid represented, 1 piece; buttons, 6. Cut in 3 sizes, 2, 3, and 4 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

What Little Girls are Wearing.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5133.—Child's Dress.—What could be daintier or more becoming to a little girl than this pretty frock? White lawn with garnitures of Valenciennes lace and insertion was used for our model, but dimity, organdie, batiste, wash silk, cashmere, challie, etc., can be substituted if desired. The pattern is cut with a full bodice, gathered into the neck and blousing slightly at the waist line. Five full ruffles of lace are run straight across the front fulness and into the under-arm seams making a very handsome trimming. A tiny band collar adorned with lace and insertion completes the neck. The sleeves are in the new bishop style, and are gathered at the hands into tiny wristbands of insertion finished by frills of lace. Squares of the dress material, trimmed to correspond, form stylish epaulettes at the tops of the sleeves. The full straight skirt is sewed onto the waist. In our model it is trimmed with a band of insertion, but it may be ornamented in any way desired.

No. 5133.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5133

yards 40 inches wide. Lace edging represented, $8\frac{1}{4}$ yards; lace insertion, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5131.—Child's Reefer.—White piqué was used to make this jaunty little reefer which forms the most fashionable out-door garment worn this season by children. It is cut with straight double-breasted fronts fastened by four big white pearl buttons. Natty pockets, furnished with stitched flaps, are placed on either side of the front just about at the waist line. The back is cut tight-fitting and finished in regular coat style. The sleeves are made with a fashionable amount of fulness at the shoulders and plainly completed at the wrists. A big sailor collar, cut square in the front and trimmed with a full ruffle of embroidery, forms a distinctive feature of the garment. A well-fitting rolling collar completes the neck. Plain white or fancy piqué, duck, French flannel, or serge are the materials most commonly used for children's reefers.

No. 5131.—Child's Reefer, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Embroidery represented, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards; buttons, 6. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Price, 10 cents.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5125.—Girls' Blouse Costume.—Fancy white piqué with polka dots of navy blue made this stylish suit, which is cut with a full blouse waist, closing in the centre

front with five pearl buttons and button-holes. The neck is slashed away in V-shape and filled in with a shield piece of the dress material completed by a plain band collar. Pointed revers, edged with narrow ruffles of embroidery, turn back from the neck, while a big sailor collar, cut square in the back and with pointed ends falling over the revers in front, adds a very stylish touch to the costume. The sleeves are made with shaped under-arm pieces. The skirt is gored and possesses a gathered back.

No. 5125.—Girls'

Blouse Costume, requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Embroidery edging represented, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards; buttons, 6. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5131



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5125

McCall's Magazine

New York.

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PATTERNS.—Very careful attention is given to all orders for patterns. Patterns are sent immediately on the day orders are received. There is no delay. Orders can be sent to our Chicago Branch, 189 Fifth Avenue, if preferred. Many ladies write to know if they can get patterns that were illustrated in former issues of this magazine. To this we reply "Yes!" Nearly every pattern that has ever been seen in this magazine can be sent promptly. Patterns are not discarded until we are sure that there will be no further orders for them.

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THAT people read nothing but war news nowadays is the complaint which is at present heard in a great many publishing houses. But we have no reason to find fault, for our subscribers seem as interested as ever in fashion and household topics. Women, young and old, must be prettily and becomingly clothed, and homes must be well ordered though nations fall and battles are waged by land and sea. Yet McCall's MAGAZINE prides itself on keeping abreast of the times and knows that its fair readers, whether or no they have relatives and friends in camp, take a great interest in the doings of "Our Soldiers and Sailors," which article is illustrated by a unique and valuable series of photographs taken at Key West by permission of the officers of the army and navy.

For the August number we are preparing an especially attractive article on the natives of Cuba and Porto Rico—people who may, possibly, in the not far distant future become citizens of the United States, however much they are opposed to the idea at present. This article will be profusely illustrated by photographs showing the ladies of the upper classes, street vendors, market women, curious carts, carriages, etc., and will give an entertaining and instructive account of the manner of life in these beautiful, but unfortunate islands.

The very handsome and striking portrait which forms our cover ornament this month is taken from a photograph of Miss Laura Di Nio, a charming and talented young singer.

For the Summer Girl.

Novelties in Golf and Bicycle Hosiery, Belts, Military Studs, etc.

DECIDEDLY the Summer Girl of '98" is going in for outdoor sports. Her bicycle and golf costumes from cap to shoes must be up-to-date and of the best materials. She must have yachting and tennis suits besides, with shoes and hats appropriate to the pastime. Once upon-a-time if one had a good supply of summer frocks and what was vaguely called an "outing suit," with the ordinary supply of lingerie, hosiery and shoes, the hot weather wardrobe was supposed to be abundantly supplied, but to-day we have changed all that. Besides requiring a different frock for each particular sort of out-door exercise to which we may chance to be addicted, Dame Fashion tyrannously requires one to wear different boots and stockings with each new "get up."

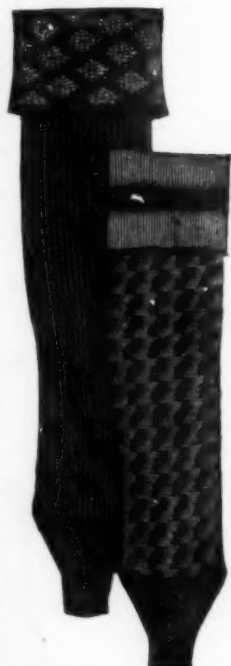
For bicycling or golf these articles of apparel, especially the stockings, are so attractive and come in such gay colors, that the rule ceases to be a hardship and we are glad of an excuse to wear anything so smart.

A great many girls rebelled against the high boots and leggings which year before last were a *sine qua non* for the feminine cyclist. So Dame Fashion, showing wonderful good nature for such an arbitrary lady as she usually proves herself, declared forthwith that the objectionable articles might with propriety be discarded for the attractive golf stockings which had before been strictly sacred to the sterner sex. Some very attractive novelties are displayed in our illustrations showing footless hosiery of this sort. In fig. 1 are two handsome designs which are made in various colored wools. The left-hand stocking is stylishly ribbed and has a handsome cuff embellished with white, diamond-shaped spots. The second stocking has a more fancy leg and a striped cuff.

Fig. 2 shows two other patterns in the same kind of hosiery, while two more still are displayed on page 464, as there was no room for them here. These last are made with feet so that all tastes may be suited, for some cyclists like their stockings made with feet and some without. Of course, the footless variety are the coolest, but a great many people contend that they slip up from the ankle, yet this can be obviated if the foot of an old cotton or lisle thread stocking is sewed to them, instead of wearing them over one's ordinary hosiery, as is the usual custom.

The war craze has brought out a quantity of military souvenirs. Every true Summer Girl, of course, wears a little enamelled flag, and as many regiment pins as she can beg or borrow. College pins are scorned at the present moment. But prettiest of all are the shirt waist studs and cuff links composed of tiny gilt army or navy buttons with Uncle Sam's invincible eagle rampant on each one. Then there are belts galore, intended for this same maiden, from the cinch belts beloved of the cowboy, the satin and velvet belts with enamelled or jeweled buckles and slides just over from Paris, to the "fetching" leather novelties with natty military buckles.

For the illustrations of golf and bicycle hosiery shown in this article and on page 464, thanks are due to E. B. Sudbury & Co., Broadway, N. Y.



Attractive Bicycling Stockings.



Golf Stockings with Striped Legs and Fancy Cuffs.



Dressmakers' Page.

Valuable Suggestions that may be Read at a Glance.

ONE of the first things that strikes the careful observer of the new fashions is the quantity of *ribbed* effects produced in various ways. Materials having raised and corded stripes are very fashionable both in cloth and silk.

Clever dressmakers give plain fabrics a ribbed effect by stitching cords into the material. Lovely gowns are trimmed in this way. Sleeves are ribbed from shoulder to wrist by stitching cords into the fine cloth, piping fashion. Pippings of white satin trim many smart spring capes of fawn or butter colored cloth. A very stylish appearance is produced by trimming the fronts of cotton or silk blouses with rows of cording instead of the tucks hitherto so fashionable.

Not that tucks have gone out. By no means. Few cotton and light woolen skirts, bodices, and sleeves are free from tucks unless the cordings replace them. But tucks are rather narrow, as the corded effect ought to be produced as much as possible.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that round waists are out of style, for in every sort of fabric this mode still reigns supreme, if the choicest designs imported from Paris, or gotten out by the big New York houses are to be taken as any criterion. Another fact which may be safely predicted is that as long as round waists are worn just so long a time will the fancy waist of silk, intended to be used with different skirts, remain as indispensable an article of attire as it is to-day.

Dressmakers are sometimes puzzled in thinking out odd and effective color combinations for the transparent materials, chiffons, gauzes, grenadines, etc., that are so popular this season. The following are some very smart and fetching contrasts that have been greatly used by a famous metropolitan modiste, either for entire gowns, (using the second mentioned color, of course, for the lining), or vests, yokes, etc.: Grayish green chiffon over rose red silk, which formed the narrow vest and yoke for a very dark navy blue cloth gown; royal blue chiffon over orange or light yellow; silver gray grenadine over a lemon colored silk lining, and a fancy black grenadine over a lining of burnt orange with sash and collar of the same color; cherry-colored silk, black net and white net, one over the other, used for a full vest.

Cloth gowns may be given a handsome finish by cutting out strips of the material, beginning at some distance from the edge, and underlaying these spaces with a contrasting faille or taffeta silk. For instance, a silver gray broadcloth gown was trimmed with white moiré, set about one inch from the edge of the blouse, the revers, and the collar. The blouse fastened to one side with large white buttons of mother-of-pearl; the girdle was caught with a buckle to match.

Skirts instead of being tucked or stitched at the edge by way of trimming, can have cords stitched into them, piping fashion. Wonderfully smart such skirts are. The cording is certainly the outcome of the tiny tucks which *élégantes* have affected of late for skirts and bodices.

Very pretty dresses of fine gingham or chambray have lately been made with tucked skirts and bodices. Sometimes the tucks are edged with narrow lace or embroidery, and sometimes insertion is placed between rows of tucks, but often the tucks are left unadorned and form the entire trimming of the costume. In some effective gingham gowns the tucks reach the knee as to the skirt, and cross the bust and sleeves in more or less deep bands as to the bodice. Tucks are nearly always put on horizontal in direction, unless they are diagonal as the tucks now seems to tend.

The new capes are infinitesimal in length, but enormous as to width, and rendered even more voluminous by the frills and ruchings so liberally employed. Black capes now show appliques of lace, principally in floral designs, or a pretty fashion is a border with two frills of grenadine or gauze, headed by handsome cream insertion lace about three to four inches wide, placing narrow black ribbon ruching at either side of the lace.

Lengthway stripes of jet, laid over cream colored satin, are also effective, the frills of black grenadine alternating with frills of creamy lace. But applique over-capes of cloth in pale tints are mounted on shot silk, and finished with many pleatings of silk. Capes for matronly wearers have shawl-pointed backs, and the fronts arranged with long stole ends, or with narrow separate fronts running down to form points.

A very pretty fashion of trimming shows a plain taffeta ribbon 5 inches wide, edged with three rows of No. 2 satin ribbon of a contrasting color; it is then laid in accordion pleats and used for a bertha ruffle finishing a guimpe. Green taffeta with golden brown narrow ribbon is used on a cashmere of the latter shade with collar of the green and a guimpe of white muslin tucks and lace insertion.

A dainty street dress of cadet blue French cashmere is a very successful creation just finished by a popular modiste. The skirt is made with a circular flounce, with a lining of bright red taffeta. The bodice had a basque effect with opening slightly to the left, and is cut with a white chiffon yoke.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5139

No. 5139.—LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, 2 yards 24 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

ing narrow black ribbon ruching



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5127

No. 5127.—LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT (having Fan-Pleated Back), requires for medium size, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Length in front, 42 inches; width around bottom, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

With Our Soldiers and Sailors.

EVER since the present war began, the newspapers have been glowing with accounts of the life of our men at the front, and publishing pictures of exciting scenes that tend to fill us with enthusiasm for the profession of the modern warrior. Alas! there is a vast difference between all this and the real life of our soldiers and sailors. They do not always lie about their tents telling funny stories when they are not gloriously winning battles at the cannon's mouth. No indeed, there is another side that is not so



SIGHTING A GUN FOR ACTION.

fascinating—a side that the newspaper correspondents fail to report and the "special artists" never depict. Our brave defenders have to undergo a great many hardships that can easily be glossed over in print. Whether your own particular friend at the front be a captain or a "high private" he does not have cream in his coffee or fresh dairy butter on his toast—if he ever has toast, and if he is accustomed to an invigorating bath every morning, he is apt to experience more than a little difficulty in carrying out his usual programme. Though the story goes that the dandy corporal of a "crack" Massachusetts regiment in camp at Tampa, once dug a hole in the ground and made a bath tub by pushing in his mackintosh to hold the water.

The whole truth of the matter is that camp life is hard and rough, although the jolly companionship one finds there does much to sweeten the bitter part. A visitor to the camp of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, which contains in its ranks many of the richest and most fashionable young men of the metropolis, lately saw one of the members of this particular squadron digging a ditch.

This young millionaire, who had never in his life done anything more laborious than to be a "howling swell," did not have blisters on his hands either, for they were hard and callous with similar noble "feats of arms," that he had cheerfully performed since he enlisted to serve his country. I am a little afraid that the pictures of these prominent young society men, dashing

about on prancing horses while bullets whistle in the air is, to say the least, a little overdrawn.

The smart uniforms of the infantry officers have by this time grown a trifle rusty. A coat of tan darkens the countenances of the plain and ugly alike and war has made different men of the soldiers who marched away in the spring to the sound of the "Star Spangled Banner."

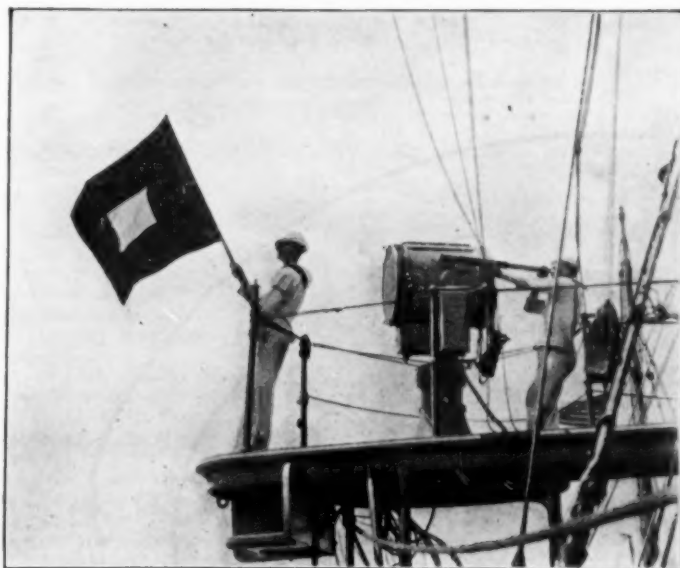
To anyone not familiar with the routine of the camp, there seems to be a good deal of useless drilling, cleaning of accoutrements, shining of brass, etc., required of the men. Our War Department believes in the good old maxim that "Cleanliness is next to godliness," and those soldiers who look for promotion must follow this to the very letter. Inspection drill in the armory of a militia regiment cannot compare in severity with the terrible ordeal that inspection is at the military camps of Uncle Sam's regular army. The very act of cleaning all the minute parts of a carbine or army rifle is an all day job for a raw recruit. Older soldiers become expert at this sort of thing, for long experience has taught them to do it expeditiously; they often sharpen little sticks to fit the different crevices of their rifles, and usually finish the performance by going over every part with a shaving brush kept for that purpose.

Those men who have been taught the use of the carbine, sabre and pistol in the drills at home, without expecting to put these exercises of attack and self-defence to actual use, are inclined to be very humble regarding such accomplishments when they get on the field. The artilleryman in time of peace is taught to sight a wooden gun at a blank wall or to get the elevation of an old fashioned smooth bore on a fifty years old training ship, all of which he can do with a steady nerve and rigid eye, even though through the sights he sees some innocent tugboat towing a Sunday-school picnic. He knows that his old gun cannot go off, and even if it could, it would be more danger-



CAVALRY HORSES PICKETED.

ous to be behind than in front of its muzzle. Very different is his position now, when he is manning some great modern engine of destruction at one of the coast defence fortifications, or peeking through the sights of a rapid fire gun on a gunboat. His heart beats faster when as he sights the blue sky line he realizes what power he may control over human life.



SIGNALLING AND LOOKOUT ON THE BRIDGE OF THE "MARBLEHEAD."

Correct gunnery requires good eyesight, and a rigid test is given to all applicants for such positions. Still, it requires more than eyesight to be a good marksman, it needs a cool head, nerve, and a high degree of skill acquired by constant practice. In correct marksmanship, it is said, our gunners are second to none in the world, this is especially true of the navy and the artillery regiments of the regular army.

Not long ago one of the illustrators who is known throughout the land for his remarkable pictures of fashionable life, made a clever drawing of the office of a great summer hotel at the time of giving out the evening mail. About the desk crowded a throng of girls in fluffy summer gowns, and men in serge lounging suits while the mail clerk handed around the delicate *billet doux* and clumsy business letters. How different this summer! Many of the same men, who in other years at this time have read their afternoon mail on the beach or on a broad hotel piazza, now are with the militia that has enlisted in the regular army, or the Naval Reserve that mans the ships engaged in coast defence. Perhaps the most eager for news from home is the sailor because his communication with the postal routes is so uncertain and irregular.

It is hard to tell whether discipline in the navy or

army is more severe. Many of the regular army officers are noted for being strict disciplinarians and sticklers for military conventionality, but the true martinet is generally found on board ship.

The German Emperor and the Czar of Russia are autocrats of the first water, but for the real identical thing, next to the Sultan of Turkey, there is nothing like a commanding naval officer at sea. They keep saying in the army that a soldier must learn obedience, but in the navy they *make* him obey. In order that these statements may be convincing, let me tell of the one little exception that proves the rule.

Admiral Sampson is noted in naval circles for his love of sport, and, at the same time, for his rigid discipline. Some time ago, during the celebration on board the American men-o-war, then in the harbor at Coquimbo, Chili, he had a gig crew that had beaten the boatmen of several of the English ships a few days before. Her Majesty's ship "Garnet" arrived just in time to challenge the victorious Americans to a Fourth of July contest. On the afternoon of the day of the challenge, Sampson, who was a captain in those days, was very much surprised to be interrupted in his cabin by his coxswain, who said: "Sir! are you anxious for us to win to-day?" "Why, certainly," Sampson answered. "Then captain, what shall I do? one of my men is under arrest." "If that is the case, and the man is really a



GIVING OUT THE MAIL TO CREW OF A WAR SHIP.



FORWARD TURRET GUNS ON THE "PURITAN" AND CREW AT QUARTERS.

prisoner, I don't see what I can do." "Very well sir, but there is no possibility of winning the race without this man at his oar." "Is that so—really—no way out of it, well, well—er—er release the prisoner until this race is won." And, needless to say, the race was won.

I would, I fancy, greatly surprise the average man to be told that to become a gunner in the United States Navy, the applicant must possess a thorough knowledge of arithmetic, and also understand the application and principals of algebra, geometry, trigonometry and trajectory. He is taught, first, that to find the exact position of the object upon which he is ordered to train his gun, he must observe it from two different points and then having established a base line and two adjacent angles he finds the intervening distance. Tables which have been formulated and mechanical instruments make this calculation a matter of a few seconds.



IMPORTED HATS

FIG. 1.—Toque of bright green straw in a very novel and becoming shape. The back is trimmed heavily with a high arrangement of green foliage, bunches of violets and rosettes of white tulle. At the right side in front is a double rosette and stylish draping of tulle that falls gracefully over the hair. The rosette is caught in the centre by a glittering Rhinestone buckle.

FIG. 2.—Chic hat of black satin straw. The trimming is very original and worthy of the great house from which this novelty hails. The brim on the left side of the *chapeau* is turned up sharply and filled in with a big bunch of roses, shaded from pale pink to cerise. On the top of the crown are poised wired loops of white tulle. At the back is a pretty arrangement of tulle caught up by a Louis XV. buckle.

TWO PARIS HATS.

Stylish Neckwear.

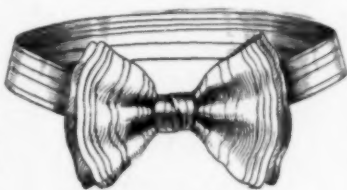
Stocks, Scarfs and Ties for Shirt Waists, Tailor-Made Gowns, etc.

THE Summer Girl will this season devote a large share of her attention to neckwear. The cut and material of her various stocks, scarfs, ties, etc., must be absolutely correct according to all the very latest mandates of Dame Fashion, and their arrangement must be faultless.

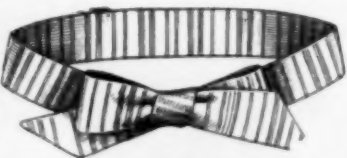
The effect of many a shirt waist or tailor gown may be either rendered irresistibly *chic* by a well folded scarf of the very latest pattern, or absolutely spoiled and made commonplace and even dowdy by careless or old fashioned neckwear. Long puff or flat scarfs with piqué stocks are first favorites this summer, but string ties and ready-made bows are also to be worn, as well as a variety of novelties in satin, lace, accordion pleating, etc. Some of the most fashionable and exclusive designs for scarfs and ties are shown in our illustrations.

To be in the forefront of fashion one's neckwear in its general colors should be in harmony with the shirt waist or suit. The popular scarf is larger and longer than ever before, it is tied in much the same Ascot or puff fashion, in which case it is rounder and puffer than formerly, or in direct contrast the two sides cross each other in the flattest possible manner. The first variety of the Ascot above described is appropriately enough called a "Puff" and the second a "Flat."

The central illustration on this page shows what is, perhaps, the most popular scarf on the market to-day; this is called



REBONETTE BOW.



ARROW-POINT BOW.



FASHIONABLE WHITE PIQUE SCARF AND STOCK.



HANDSOME SCARF OF BLUE AND WHITE PLAID SATIN.

the "Lady Fitzwell." It is of a handsome variety of white piqué and possesses an adjustable stock of the same material that will fit any neck. It may be purchased ready folded as shown in the illustration with stock complete, or the scarf may be purchased separately from the stock and folded to suit one's self. A round pearl pin is placed exactly in the centre of nearly all these scarfs to hold the folds in position.

Another very rich

and fascinating novelty is shown in the upper right hand corner of the page. This is called the "Lady Charmion" and consists of a natty stock of piqué set off by about the most beautiful pink and white or pale blue and white, lace striped satin that it has been my good fortune to see for many a day. If anything, this is rather larger than the piqué tie just described, but in its folds nestles the same ubiquitous pearl pin, which, of course, may be replaced by any jewelled trifle one happens to possess.

In the lower left hand corner is a scarf of exactly the same cut but made of navy blue and white plaid satin this time. This dainty piece

of neckwear which has been called by its creators the "Lady

Arthur," possibly after the fascinating actress of that name, has a style of its own that is sure to appeal to the well-dressed woman. It is especially appropriate to wear with smart tailor gowns or handsome gingham or piqué shirt waists.

Popular as are these long scarfs, many ladies still prefer the jaunty bows that were so much worn last year. The very latest designs in these ties are so plainly illustrated on this page that they need no description.

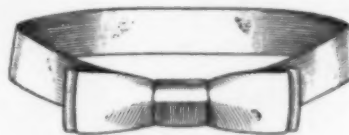
While on this subject, I must not forget to mention the red, white and blue neckwear that is being shown in all the shops and has taken the fancy of patriotic men and women. For ladies, this neckwear takes the form of string ties, band bows, ribbonette bows and reversible four-in-hands. It is made of striped silk, or silk with a white ground dotted over with tiny flags.

At one of our most exclusive shops I lately saw a very fetching idea for neckwear that could be copied at home with very little trouble, although it is a high priced article if bought ready-made. This was a four-in-hand scarf and stock of moiré ribbon. The stock was well shaped and lined with tailor's canvas to keep it stiff. It was entirely covered with the ribbon put on smoothly—without a fold or crease. The pieces of ribbon that formed the ties were fastened at either side on the back of the stock where it opened. One ribbon was fastened

to the stock only at the two corners, leaving an opening of about one inch and a half in the centre, when the neckwear was adjusted the other ribbon was slipped through this and both ends brought around to the front and knotted into a four-in-hand in the usual manner. This scarf had ends long enough to reach to the belt.

It was made in all colors, but was especially smart in red, pale blue and white.

Other novelties which pleased me mightily were band bows of colored lawn tied in very natty shapes with rather



WHITE LAWN BOW.

broad pointed ends, these were shown in all fashionable colors to correspond or contrast prettily with shirt waists. But space is getting short and I have no room to describe the collarettes with made-up tecks in front and scarf ties of Roman or plaid taffeta.

For the designs which illustrate this article thanks are due to the Altman Summer Neckwear Co., Broadway, New York.



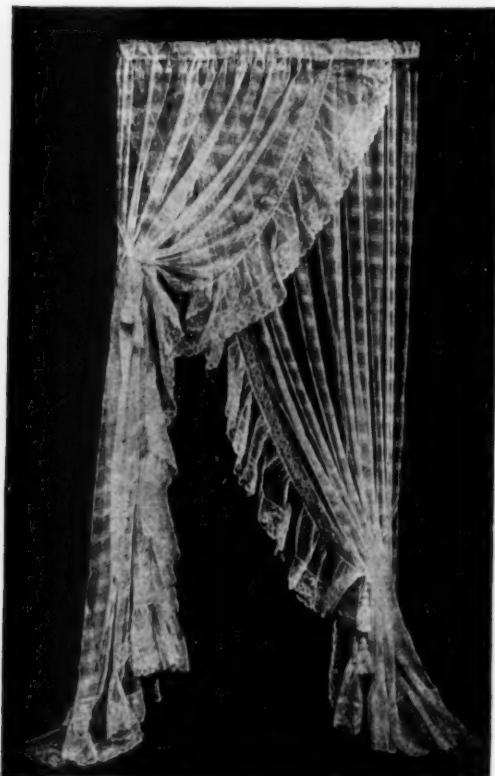
WHITE PIQUE STOCK AND SCARF OF LACE-STRIPED SATIN.



A MODISH STRING TIE.

The Latest Fashions in Window Draperies.

IT is a great mistake to put away all draperies from one's rooms during the summer and leave them unattractive and barn-like. Heavy velour, brocatelle or plush portieres and hangings, may for the sake of coolness and to pre-



STRIPED BOBBINET CURTAINS.

serve them from the dust be laid by at the beginning of July, to be brought out again looking fresh and new in September, but in all really attractive homes and especially now among people with any pretense to fashion, the windows are shaded by thin curtains of lace or muslin all the year round.

Especially attractive are the handsome bobbinet novelties displayed in our illustrations. Figure 2, shows a remarkably graceful pair of curtains of white bobbinet, a material closely resembling Brussels net, only, of course, a little coarser and heavier as befits its purpose. These draperies are finished with a lovely lace edged ruffle headed by lace insertion of the same pattern. The arrangement of the draperies is very artistic, one curtain being run over the other at the top. By the way, it were well to remark in passing that all the prettiest of the new curtains are ruffled, the only exceptions being a few of the silk-striped novelties and curtains of very rich and expensive lace.

The first illustration, just beside the drapery above described, shows an entirely different variety of the same sort of curtain. The lacy fabric this time carries out the prevailing fancy for stripes. The lace edged frill of dotted net is very rich. The

manner of looping the curtains, and the top arrangement are novel and sure to commend themselves to our readers.

A very artistic and stylish design for the four windows of a "bay" is shown in our last illustration. These curtains are so light and sheer that to a person accustomed to the old fashioned varieties of window draperies they appear almost fairylike, so thin is their texture.

Scrim that old standby for summer draperies has been glorified this season, and comes in all manner of delightful patterns and is remarkably pretty with bright threads of red or blue woven through the stripes. Then there are delightful draperies of white muslin, of lawn like texture with frills of white lawn printed with pale pink and blue roses. These are especially pretty for summer cottages and

give a charming touch of color to the furnishings of a room.

Silk draperies of oriental effects are fashionable this year, and are used either looped back or hanging straight down.

For the designs which illustrate this article thanks are due to Cohen Bros., & Co., Broadway, N. Y.



A BEAUTIFUL DRAPERY.



A STYLISH ARRANGEMENT OF CURTAINS FOR A BAY WINDOW.



Minding the Baby.

DID you ever see the average man trying to get on good terms with the average baby—one of those four-month-old packages of compressed uproar that seem to be made of India rubber and energy in equal proportions?

It is a solemn sight. The mother calmly approaches the victim and says:

"Hold baby for me a few minutes, dear, will you?"

The victim looks at the infant doubtfully.

"But, I say, it'll howl, won't it?"

"How can you, John? And it the dearest, prettiest little topsy-wopsy; isn't it, then?—yum, yum!"

The topsy-wopsy submits to being kissed and handed over. It is much too cunning to protest at this stage. To do so would spoil all the fun. No, it must wait till its mother has gone out for that ten minutes of which she spoke. Then—ah! who can sound the depths of duplicity in a baby!

The victim takes hold of it with much inward fear and misgiving. He does not know how to handle it, and he knows better than to begin trying experiments. It is so small and soft, and yet he knows that there are such fearful possibilities in it. So he gets it safely planted on his knee, and begins to impress on its mother's mind the fact that he has a most important engagement to keep, and must be out of the house in ten minutes at the very latest.

Perhaps she believes him; most certainly the baby does not. It turns up its big, round eyes and looks at him reprovingly.

He feels that he must say something, and thinks that as the baby is a new one a new language must be made for it. So he grins like a man trying to laugh while sitting on a pin, and says: "Skrakshywoochee."

The baby opens its eyes—and small blame to it!—and puts its finger in its mouth.

He feels that he has made a mistake, and rashly tried to mend it.

"Owdlegarumph—abungledang," he says while the cold sweat begins to break out all over him.

This is too much for baby. It is a Christian infant, and to be spoken to like a Digger Indian is more than it can stand. It feels its position acutely, and doesn't see what it has done to be addressed in that fearful fashion. Its mouth opens, its eyes disappear, and a howl is heard that brings its mother back from the doorway, through which she is just passing out.

At the sight of her face it stops crying—for the time. But as she yum-yums it into quiet, it resolves within its small anatomy a determination of revenge, exercising a pressure of 300 lbs. to the square inch. Babies are revengeful creatures.

"Here, it's quiet again," says the mother, as she hands it back. "It won't cry any more, and I'll return in a few minutes."

The victim squirms.

"Er—er—a—couldn't you give it something?" he asks, in desperation.

"What?"

"I mean something to

keep it quiet."

"Oh! No, I don't think I could."

He thinks of suggesting a dose of soothing syrup, but fears to give expression to the thought.

"But there's the feeding-bottle," she goes on.

"If the little darling begins to cry again that may hush it. And now I must go."

She disappears, and a hunted glare comes into his eyes as they follow her.

Now is baby's opportunity. With a sudden jerk that brings his heart into his mouth it twists over, and tries to precipitate itself into the ash-pan. He rescues it, head downwards, from imminent death, and, with his hair rising, hastily pushes his chair from the fireplace.

Turned right end up again, the baby reflects. It is determined to get him into trouble somehow, and sees no better way than to get him to let it fall, and give it an excuse for half-an-hour's yelling, so it leans as far back as it can, and while he is resisting that movement, gives a squirm, and disappears between his knees. He shuts them sharply, just in time to bunch all its clothes up round its neck.

He gets it back on his knee again, and tries to make it look less like a bundle of clothes tied up for the wash; and while he is at the job, it crows in high glee over the time it is having. There's no crowing in him, though, and his wild eye turns on the clock with an unspoken prayer for patience.

Then baby tries a new move. It begins to whimper. In sudden terror he is about to renew the "skrakshywoochee" business, but remembers the effect of the last lot in time. Then it occurs to him that dandling is said to be good for babies, and so he dandleth there and then, clucking the while like a hen with a sore throat.

Then follows a time of uninterrupted bliss for that man. Baby yells, kicks, and generally goes on like a demon; shrieks as if shrieking were its trade and it were on piece-work. It turns red in the face, it turns white in the face, and it turns black; it kicks and squirms.

Then its mother appears!!



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5136

No. 5136.—LADIES' GYMNASIUM SUIT, requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, 5 yards 40 inches wide, or $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Braid represented, 4 yards; buttons, 4. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5135

No. 5135.—LADIES' BATHING SUIT (having Circular Skirt), requires for medium size, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Braid represented, 2 pieces. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



OUR STORY PAGE.

At Second Hand.



A YOUNG man was standing before a little bric-a-brac shop in a back street in Paris, gazing thoughtfully at the collection of curios in the win-

dow. A celebrated French actress had lately died, and her "effects" had been sold at high prices to the admirers of her genius, who wished to possess a souvenir of the famous tragedienne. And now, in the centre of this dingy window, was a small collection of "articles of bigotry and virtue," which were labeled as having been purchased at the sale of Mme. X.'s property.

"I believe that little antique patch-box is the very one Mary said she meant to have bought at the sale, only it had gone before she arrived," thought the young fellow to himself; looking at a quaint silver filigree box set with turquoises, which was priced rather with a regard to the fame of its latest possessor than to its intrinsic value.

"To-morrow is her birthday; I may surely make her a present then," thought the young man, entering the bric-a-brac shop to make what his sober American common sense told him was a very extravagant purchase for a person of his slender income.

Some dozen years before, John Haslam and Mary Snowe had been child playfellows and sweethearts in their native New England village. Their parents were old friends and next-door neighbors, and the childish attachment between the young folks might have ripened into a warmer feeling in later years, had not Silas Snowe, Mary's father, decided to join a relative who was in business in Chicago; where, by a series of lucky accidents, he had done so well for himself as to leave his daughter a considerable heiress at his death, which had taken place a couple of years previously. John had migrated to New York, and was making a modest income as clerk in a business house there being now in Paris on some matters connected with his firm. And here he had again met his childish sweetheart, now the queen of the American Colony in the gay capital. Mary had, American fashion, started for a tour of Europe as soon as her mourning for her father was over; and, truth to tell, old Silas Snowe had never been so affectionate a parent that his decease rendered his daughter (and heiress) utterly inconsolable.

Mary had greeted her old playfellow with frank kindness, and the resumption of their old friendship had seemed very pleasant on both sides—for a while. Then John gradually awoke to the knowledge that he had fallen madly, passionately, in love with the rich and beautiful girl who had taken some of the best matches in Paris at her feet, "and was as far out of his reach as the stars themselves," as the young man often bitterly told himself. He was forever resolving that he would gradually diminish his own frequent visits to Mary's abode, instead of fluttering round her like a moth around a candle; but day by day this wise resolution was only formed to be broken, and now, under the specious pretext of the birthday, he had expended more of his hard-earned dollars than he cared to think about in the purchase of a little souvenir for Miss Snowe.

"I am not such a mercenary wretch as to ask her to throw herself away upon me," he thought a dozen times a day.

In one of the most luxurious apartments of a fashionable Parisian hotel was seated a beautiful young woman of about twenty-three. The tables and chairs were strewn with that profusion of pretty and costly trifles which are usually found in the apartment of a Parisian belle. The young heiress had caused it to be intimated among her acquaintances that she absolutely refused to accept of any gifts save of flowers and bon-bons; but considerable expense may be incurred—in Parisian shops—under both these categories; and the bon-bons were enveloped in the costliest coverings, and the bouquets composed of the rarest

orchids. Yet it was with a pettish, contemptuous gesture that Mary pushed aside a heap of these beautiful trifles, to many of which were attached cards bearing coronets, and aristocratic French names.

"Everybody has remembered to-day except him," said Mary, half aloud. "I suppose, however, he was busy," she thought; but a shadow fell upon her pretty face, and presently she murmured the irrelevant remark, "I think money is just horrid; it only buys what one does not want!"

A servant entered at this moment bearing a small parcel on a salver. Mary eagerly seized it; she knew the bold, firm handwriting well by this time. So "he" has not forgotten after all, she thought, as she tore open the little parcel; to find within the jewelled patch-box and a few lines from John Haslam, saying that he believed he had, in a bric-a-brac shop, found the little souvenir which she had wished to secure at Mme. X.'s sale; and therefore took an old friend's privilege of presenting it to her on her birthday, with his sincerest good wishes.

"Oh, why, why, did he send anything so costly?" cried the girl in a tone of regret; but then, as she looked again at the letter, and reflected how "he" had noted and remembered her casual expression of disappointment at missing this purchase, a soft rosy color came into her cheeks, and she gently lifted the box to her lips and kissed it.

"Click" went a hitherto concealed spring, and part of the inside of the lid of the box flew open, disclosing a tiny scrap of written paper. It only contained a few lines traced in microscopic characters, but the "old old story" needs no "plenitude of phrases," in which to relate its tale. "*Je t'aime, je t'aime, joie de ma vie,*" ran the tiny billet, with a few more similar tender and passionate words, such as lovers use; and a bright glad look came into the girl's face, as she read the lines, and whispered to herself, "Oh, my love, my love—and I so feared my hateful, horrible, money, was going to keep us apart forever."

It is truly always "the unexpected which happens"—who would have thought of sober, practical, John Haslam making his proposal in this quaint and romantic style? but the recipient of a welcome letter is rarely critical as to how its contents are worded.

"Come and see me to-day," was all Mary wrote in reply; she could best give her answer in person she thought, with the happy love-light dancing in her eyes. Then she bade her servants "shut the door" in face of all visitors—save one—and waited for her lover.

John was sitting alone in his modest apartment calling himself hard names, as many people do at certain stages in their careers. He had long been assuring himself that he was a fool, and was now calmly and judiciously pointing out to himself that it would be simply disgraceful on his part did he attempt to woo his quondam playfellow, who, "with her wealth and beauty, ought to make a great marriage," sighed poor John to himself. This being the case, was it not "only the act of an idiot," as he fiercely phrased it, to go on thus dangle round a woman who could never be his? And, just as he had come to the fixed resolve to get away from Paris as soon as he could, and to see as little as possible of Miss Snowe while he remained there, Mary's note was brought to him, and, of course, he obeyed the summons.

"She may want to consult me about some business matters," he saved his conscience by reflecting.

It was so radiant and blushing a maiden that John encountered when he entered Mary's "salon" that he felt instinctively that some great change had taken place in her life.

"She has accepted the Duc de Prasles, I suppose," he thought, recalling the name of one of her acknowledged suitors;

but Mary laid her little hand frankly in his, and said, between smiles and tears:

"John, the box is *too* beautiful; but why didn't you write both your notes in English?"

John gazed blankly at her with an expression of honest astonishment which sent the color from Mary's cheeks and the light from her eyes.

"I wrote one letter only—to ask you to accept the box which I thought you had wished to possess."

"I found—this," said Mary, in a low voice, mechanically handing him the scrap of paper, and instantly wishing she had died rather than have done so, for John only said, in a low, pained tone:

"I had no idea that this paper was in the box. I never wrote it. I should not have had the presumption to do so," he added, in a yet lower tone; so low that it did not reach Mary's ears, for the girl broke at once into a strained, mirthless laugh.

"Of course, I knew you never wrote it," she said, with unusual vivacity; "I was only joking when I pretended to think so; I wanted to show you what a funny accident might have happened if that box had been given to anyone who didn't understand as I do. Poor Mme. X.," went on the girl, with the same forced gaiety, "isn't it odd to think that her admirer's compliments never reached her after all, apparently. But I asked you to call on me," she went on, "because Hetty thinks you can find us a good pianiste for my reception next week; you know so many people in Paris;" and Mary rattled wildly on, about trivial nothings, for several minutes, until John was thankful to plead a "business engagement" as a reason for escape.

"And, thank heaven, I was man enough to resist—the temptation," John Haslam muttered to himself as he hurried down the staircase.

"Going already, Mr. Haslam?" cried a girlish voice; and Hetty, Mary Snowe's cousin and companion, came tripping down the stairs. Hetty was a typical New England maiden; not pretty, but clever, sensible, and good. Haslam liked her extremely—so well, indeed that, perhaps, had he not been in love with Mary—

And now Hetty peered into his troubled face with her keen, bright eyes, and then put a question with true frankness, "Have you and Mary quarrelled?"

Somehow—John hardly knew how he did it—he found himself relating the story of "the mistake" to his little friend.

"Of course, I was not base enough to take advantage of—this accident," he concluded.

A strange, swift expression passed over Hetty's face; there a moment's silence, then the girl stamped her little foot and spoke vehemently.

"I think men are sillier than *owls*," she cried, "do you mean to say Mr. Haslam that you haven't seen that Mary has been in love with you for these three months past? only she can't tell you so herself."

"Her position, her fortune," murmured John Haslam.

"Her position and fortune were were both rather humbler than yours until old Silas Snowe made his money in Chicago," replied Hetty, coolly, "and if *you've* forgotten all the dear old childish days, I know Mary hasn't. If she doesn't marry you, she'll marry no one else I do believe."

"Do you really mean that you think—that she cares about me?" said John, scarcely able to grasp this amazing view of the situation.

For all answer Hetty turned towards the door which opened into Mary's private boudoir, off the salon, and noiselessly unclosed it.

Huddled together in the corner of the sofa was a dejected figure, with its face buried in the cushions; and John caught the sound of a stifled sob.

Hetty drew back, and imperiously motioned to the young man to enter.

"Go in," she whispered, "and—*don't go on being a fool!*" then, as the door closed again upon the lovers, a sort of choke arose in the girl's own throat, and she walked upstairs to her room, and locked the door.

The gain of one is sometimes the loss of another, though Hetty's secret was never guessed; and she was the gayest of the company at the wedding which came off a few weeks later.

Mr. and Mrs. Haslam made a lengthened tour abroad, and it was nearly two years before the couple "settled down" in their handsome mansion in New York. But amid all the store of the bric-a-brac and curios which the pair had brought back from their travels, their most cherished possession was a little old-fashioned silver patch-box, which reposed under a glass shade in Mrs. Haslam's boudoir.

Only "cousin Hetty" knew why the married couple so treasured it.

LUCY HARDY.

Soda Water and How It is Made.



SODA WATER, of course, has an origin and no doubt an interesting one, but its beginning is shrouded in antiquity. Someone whose name has not been handed down to posterity, once mixed together a little common baking soda and tartaric acid and drank the foaming compound with fear and trembling. And what shall we say of that man who ten years ago dropped some ice cream into his glass of soda? Perhaps he, too, was experimenting, perhaps it was an accident, pure and simple. There is yet a third to complete this illustrious trinity of humanity's benefactors. The late John Matthews, of New York, was the first man to conceive the idea of manufacturing gas with which to charge water. This was in 1832.

Soda water, which by the way, contains no soda whatever, is water charged with carbonic acid gas and flavored to suit the taste. Like other things that are charged, it is largely a matter of faith. It used to be more faith than anything else. Nowadays there is less foam and more substance to the beverage. Carbonic acid gas, to which the world owes much, is a poison when taken into the lungs, but in the stomach is said to be healthful. Soda water, then, should not be inhaled and should not be permitted to go down the wrong way. After performing its mission in a glass of soda water, the gas usually escapes through the nose of the drinker with a sensation which must be experienced to be appreciated. From the simple mixture of bi-carbonate of soda and tartaric acid developed a drink which consisted literally of wind to a great extent. Quantities of air were forced from a reservoir into the beverage to make it sparkle. Then came the use of carbonic acid gas, and John Matthews. Druggists used to make their own gas from sulphuric acid and marble dust, using extracts for flavoring. Now, there are large business firms growing rich in the manufacture of crushed fruit flavors for soda dispensers, and the carbonic acid gas is not a gas at all but a liquid when it reaches the druggist. Subjected to great pressure, the gas is liquified and is then shipped in strong drums which hold twenty pounds, enough to charge one hundred gallons of water. And these drums of liquid gas for carbonating soda water are obtained—let this be whispered, not spoken aloud—from the nearest brewery. Think of it, ye teetotalers who smack your lips over your glasses of vanilla. It is true. Beer, too, is carbonated; the brewing companies, buying such quantities of the liquid gas, can get it purer than it can be made in small amounts. Consequently, the druggists buy theirs from the breweries wherever convenient.

From one fountain a great variety of drinks can be drawn according to the skill of the presiding genius. The soda water expert experiments with mixing flavors, produces a new drink and lies awake nights thinking up a name for it. The new mixture has a run for a few days and the thirsty public goes back to the standard flavors. Chocolate is the favorite. Next, in the order named, come vanilla, strawberry and lemon. The bulk of the ice cream soda is consumed by women and children. Men often enjoy it, but usually call for phosphates or egg drinks.

What is the national beverage? Not tea or coffee or beer or whiskey. All these have their admirers in this country, but their use and abuse are not confined to America by any means. What then? The merry fizz of the soda fountain throughout the land is surely a sufficient answer to the question. The great American drink is soda in all its various forms. Those who have been abroad will tell you that soda water is a rarity in foreign countries and not fit to drink. A fortune awaits the enterprising Yankee who first locates in Paris with a high grade soda fountain and reveals to the multitude at the French capital the delights of ice cream soda for two. Soda water, therefore, is as distinctively American as is pie or watermelon, and has developed a tremendous industry. Fifty million dollars are invested in soda making apparatus.

It may not be generally known that violets were, at one time, the badge worn by the friends of the great Napoleon. It came about in this way: On the eve of leaving France for Elba he said to his friends: "I shall return with the violets." And this little sentence—a mere chance expression—was sufficient for his sympathizers. Not only were the flowers worn by the Bonapartists, men and women, as a badge but violet ribbons and jewelry in the form of the flower were speedily used to display their feelings. When it was forbidden to sell portraits of Napoleon, his friends ingeniously evaded the proscription by publishing the picture of a group of violets with their leaves so arranged that, in their outlines, the profiles of Napoleon, Marie Louise, and the King of Rome could be readily traced.



Being a Good Hostess.

WHEN we invite a few friends to spend the evening, and ask them to dine or sup with us, we are often disappointed and mortified because the entertainment falls flat, and people seem dull and out of spirits instead of being in a festive mood as we would wish them to be.

Now, many different causes may have combined to produce this unsatisfactory effect. The first thing to be considered in organizing a little social gathering is to ask those guests only whom we really wish to see, and not those whom we care nothing about. We must not crowd our rooms with a mixed gathering, if we mean to spend a really pleasant and sociable evening. If the hostess is fussy, and tired out with preparations before the guests arrive, it is impossible for her to entertain them properly. Nothing tends less to sociability than the feeling that a hostess is making an immense effort to receive her guests.

Then, the guests themselves must be selected with some care, and placed so that they are near someone with whom they have something in common. A little geniality in the manner of introducing strangers to each other often sets them at ease at once. The mention of a mutual friend, or the statement that you know they are both interested in some public cause or work, will start conversation without leaving them to go through many formal commonplace remarks before either finds a subject of common interest. If the younger members of a little gathering prefer to play a round game in the evening it is always a good thing, but there is no need to insist that everyone should do the like. Many people prefer to look on, or enjoy a little quiet chat with a friend better than being forced to play some game which is an effort. A little thought will soon enable any good-hearted woman to become a good hostess. She must do what she can in the way of preparation, provided she does not over tire herself; then, having done all in her power, she must try to forget dull care, and, in giving herself up to a little pleasurable excitement, encourage her friends to imitate her example and enjoy themselves in ease and comfort without making any of those great efforts which are fatal to real pleasure.

An Easy Way to Retrim an Old Bodice.

HERE is a clever scheme by which an old bodice may be turned into a comparatively new one. First rip off all the trimming, brush and sponge the fabric until it looks as fresh as possible and see that the bones are unbroken. Then take a

length of ribbon, black or any color preferred and bring it over the shoulders in the form of braces, carried to a sharp point, and meeting back and front; the ends being mitred (that is having the edges turned in to form sharp points) and coming something below the waist. Cover the ribbon with insertion or beaded passementerie, and put a strap to correspond over the shoulders and over the bust, which produces the effect of a square yoke. On the part that covers the points of the shoulders, put double frills of wide lace or of chiffon to form epaulettes, the color to be chosen according to material of the bodice. Black or colored chiffon could be substituted if preferred. With yellow ribbon braces black chiffon could be used for epaulettes, a little

jettied lace partially overlaying the ribbon. Another pretty way to retrim a bodice, especially if it is of silk or light colored cloth, is to put from three to five ribbon ruffles straight across the front from the under-arm seams. This is a style especially becoming to slight figures and will also cover up any signs of wear that may chance to be on the front of the bodice. With the above simple directions as a guide, anyone can easily produce a pleasing result.

LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 4815—Skirt, 4816.

This smart summer gown of pale blue organdie lavishly trimmed with Valenciennes lace, possesses a particularly *chic* and attractive bodice, cut out in a square at the neck, both back and front, and filled in with a plain yoke of the same material faced over the lining. The front is made in one piece and has its fullness gathered into the waist line. It fastens jauntily at the left side where it is trimmed with a stylish jabot of lace. The bodice is striped horizontally with two broad bands of insertion while the same trimming, bordered with narrow edging, adorns the neck and forms the collar. The becoming sleeves have their tight-fitting portions striped with insertion in the same manner as the bodice. The five-gored skirt is sure to hang perfectly. It may be plainly completed or richly trimmed with lace insertion and furnished with a stylish flounce as shown in the illustration.

No. 4815.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, 2 yards; lace insertion represented, 7 yards; wide lace edging, 2 yards; narrow lace edging, 5 yards; ribbon, 4 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4816.—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt, requires for medium size, $7\frac{1}{8}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 6 yards 36 inches wide, or 6 yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4815—Skirt, 4816

FOR SILK OR WASH MATERIALS.

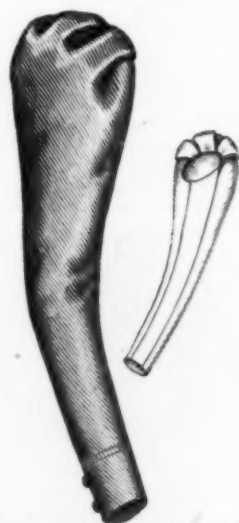
See description in opposite column.

A Healthful Pastime.



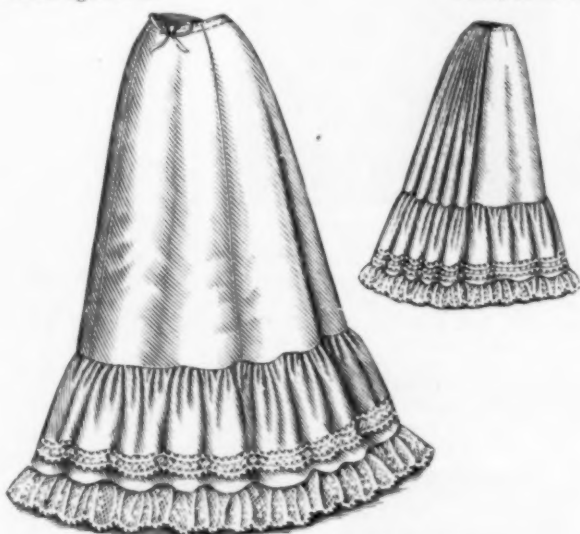
SMART women who have adopted the bicycle as a pastime, naturally look as well on a wheel as they do everywhere else. Style tells on the bicycle saddle as much as on the back of a horse. There is no prettier or more graceful sight in the world than a well bred, well trained woman sitting her cycle as it ought to be sat, and riding it as it was meant to be ridden. Some of the riders one sees—even at this time of the year—in Central Park—not to speak of those one meets at various country houses during the summer—could give admirable lessons in style to many women who have been riding for years, and whose appearance in the saddle is in marked contrast to these beginners. A great hope is held out that the sight of these graceful and attractive riders may lead other women to emulate them; that they will begin to perceive that a crouch upon the handlebar is by no means the most charming attitude of which the female form divine is capable; and that what the appeals of common sense and the warnings of doctors have failed to accomplish, may be brought about by an example which will incline them to emulation. Many in this way will be brought to see that it is possible to cycle and enjoy cycling with dignity, and without a loss of feminine personal appearance. Perhaps they may contrast some fearsome memory of a dusty, dishevelled female, with her hair in disorder and her garments devoid of neatness, her face red and her breath scant, with one of the cool, easy, tidy women they have seen skimming past them so often of late.

It is quite possible—as is so often reiterated in the press and out of it for a number of years—for a rider to look not only like a woman, but like a gentlewoman on her bicycle, and yet enjoy the exercise to the full. There is no reason against it.



McCall Pattern No. 5129

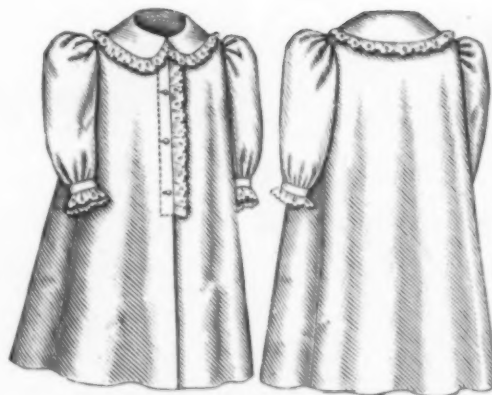
No. 5129.—LADIES' JACKET SLEEVE, requires for medium size, 1 yard material 40 inches wide, 1 yard 44 inches wide, or $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 48 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5130

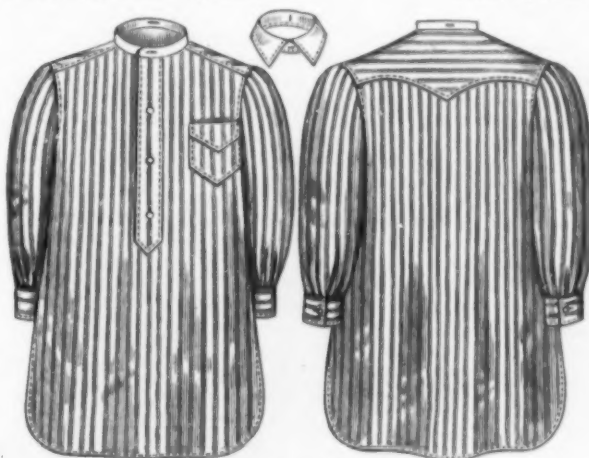
No. 5130.—LADIES' PETTICOAT, requires for medium size, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, Lace represented, 9 yards; lace insertion, 6 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5128

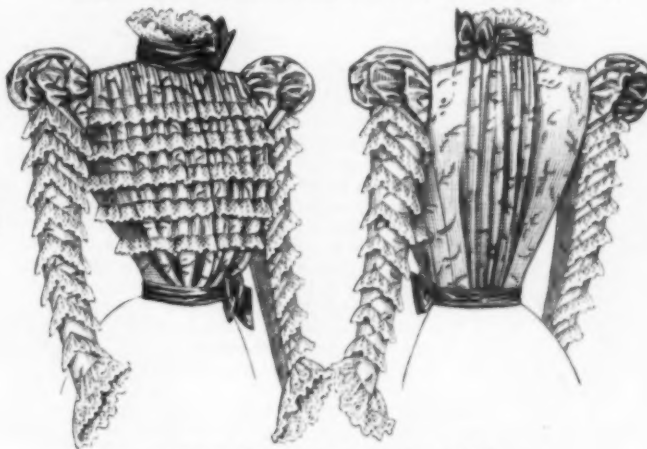
No. 5128.—CHILD'S SACQUE NIGHT GOWN, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Embroidery represented, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5138

No. 5138.—MEN'S NEGLIGE SHIRT, (with Detachable Collar), requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Buttons required, 5. Cut in 7 sizes, 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15, $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16, $16\frac{1}{2}$ and 17 inches neck measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5122

No. 5122.—LADIES' WAIST, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards; lace represented, 2 pieces; wide lace, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards; ribbon, 3 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Same as first row, after which stop taking in and knit backwards and forwards plain, till there are 12 rows in all. *Thirteenth Row.*—Knit 6, over, knit 6, over, repeat to the end of the row, then cast off.

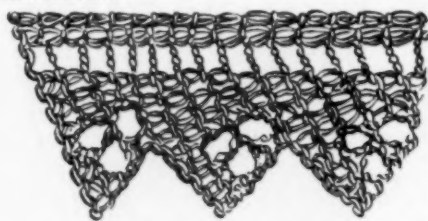


FIG. 7.—SHAMROCK LACE.

First Row.—Knit 2, over, knit 1, over twice, purl 2 together. *Second Row.*—Over twice, purl 2 together, knit 1, purl 1, knit 2. *Third Row.*—Knit 3, over, knit 1, over twice, purl 2 together. *Fourth Row.*—Over twice, purl 2 together, knit 1, purl 1, knit 3. *Fifth Row.*—Knit 4, over, knit 1, over twice, purl 2 together. *Sixth Row.*—Over twice, purl 2 together, knit 1, purl 1, knit 4. *Seventh Row.*—Knit 6, over twice, purl 2 together. *Eighth Row.*—Over twice, purl 5 together, knit 3. Repeat.

ADELAIDE SEARLES.

Baby's High Socks.

(Not Illustrated.)

MATERIALS required:—A pair of knitting needles (No. 16), about one ounce of white, and about one ounce of bright pink Saxony wool.

Begin by casting on twenty-eight stitches with the bright pink wool, and knit one plain row.

Second Row.—Knit 2, increase 1 by taking up the thread which lies directly below the third stitch and knitting it, knit 24, increase 1, knit 2. *Third Row.*—Plain throughout. *Fourth Row.*—Knit 2, increase 1, knit 26, increase 1, knit 2. *Fifth Row.*—Plain throughout. *Sixth Row.*—Knit 2, increase 1, knit 28, increase 1, knit 2. *Seventh Row.*—Work plain. *Eighth Row.*—Knit 2, increase 1, knit 30, increase 1, knit 2. *Ninth Row.*—Plain knitting. *Tenth Row.*—Knit 2, increase 1, knit 34. *Eleventh Row.*—Plain knitting. *Twelfth Row.*—Knit 2, increase 1, knit 35. *Thirteenth Row.*—Plain knitting. *Fourteenth Row.*—Knit 2, increase 1, knit 36. *Fifteenth Row.*—Plain knitting. *Sixteenth Row.*—Knit 2, increase 1, knit 37. There should now be 40 stitches on the needle. The next five rows are worked in plain knitting. *Twenty-second Row.*—Knit 15, then, keeping the other stitches still on the needle, knit these 15 stitches backwards and forwards for 25 more rows. *Forty-eighth Row.*—Knit 15, and cast on 25 stitches, knit 5 plain rows. *Fifty-fourth Row.*—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 36. *Fifty-fifth Row.*—Plain throughout. *Fifty-sixth Row.*—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 35. *Fifty-seventh Row.*—Plain knitting. *Fifty-eighth Row.*—Knit 2, knit 2 to-



FIG. 9.—LACE COLLAR WITH WHEAT-EAR EDGING.



FIG. 10.—WHEAT-EAR EDGING.

gether, knit 34. *Fifty-ninth Row.*—Plain knitting. *Sixtieth Row.*—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 33. *Sixty-first Row.*—Plain knitting. *Sixty-second Row.*—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 28, knit 2 together, knit 2. *Sixty-third Row.*—Plain knitting. *Sixty-fourth Row.*—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 26, knit 2 together, knit 2. *Sixty-fifth Row.*—Plain knitting. *Sixty-sixth Row.*—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 24, knit 2 together, knit 2. *Sixty-seventh Row.*—Plain knitting. *Sixty-eighth Row.*—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 22, knit 2 together, knit 2. *Sixth-ninth Row.*—Plain knitting. Cast off.

Next, with the same needle, upon which there still are 25 stitches, take up 13 stitches across the instep, and 25 stitches along the other side, knitting each stitch as you pick it up, then knit one row of plain knitting, and cast off all. The boot is then completed.

To work the little sock, then take the white wool, and pick up 15 stitches across the instep. (In this and all the future "picking up," be careful only to take the back threads.)

First Row.—Purl throughout. *Second Row.*—Knit 2, make 1, knit 4, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 4, make 1, knit 2. *Third Row.*—Purl throughout. Repeat the second and third rows three times more. *Tenth Row.*—Knit 2, make 1, knit 4, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 4, make 1, knit 2, pick up 18 stitches along the side—that is to say, missing the first six stitches, and picking up from thence to the end. *Eleventh Row.*—Purl 33, and then pick up 18 stitches along the other side, purling each stitch as it is taken up. *Twelfth Row.*—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 4, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 4, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 4, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 4, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 4, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 4, make 1, knit 2. *Thirteenth Row.*—Purl throughout. Repeat the twelfth and thirteenth rows sixteen times, or until the leg seems sufficiently long, then knit seven plain rows, and cast off.

The boot must afterwards be sewn up, and a soft pale pink ribbon inserted in the holes round the ankle, to tie in a bow in the front; or, if preferred, the usual plait of three strands of the wool may be substituted, and finished with tassels or tiny pompons made of the pink and white wool.

MARY E. ALLISON.

WOMAN almost enjoys a monopoly of beauty, but she should acknowledge that she owes some of her supremacy to the pains which man takes to make himself ugly, and so heighten her charms by contrast. To woman, for instance, he yields all the colors that are rich and beautiful, retaining the dull and sombre for himself. To woman he gives sun and light, keeping for himself night and darkness.

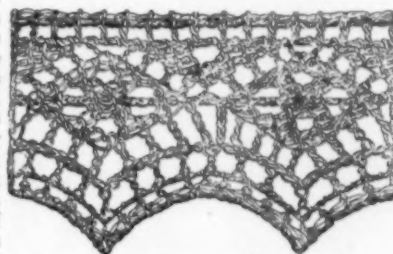


FIG. 8.—SEED POINT AND DIAMOND LACE.



RECIPES.

POTATO SOUP.—Take 6 or 8 potatoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of butter, 3 pints of milk, 1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley, 2 teaspoonfuls of salt, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a teaspoonful of pepper, 1 onion and a little mace. Boil and mash the potatoes, grate the onion, boil all together 2 or 3 minutes, strain and pour over the parsley.

SOFT SHELL CRABS.—Have the crabs properly cleaned at the fish market. Dip in beaten egg, roll in fine cracker crumbs and fry in butter over a hot fire. Garnish with parsley and slices of lemon.

POTATO RAGOUT.—Cut a bunch of young green onions into slices. Peel 4 good sized potatoes and cut them into blocks; put them with the onions into a saucepan; add a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper, and sufficient milk to nearly cover. Boil gently twenty minutes; add a half ounce of butter, and serve very hot.

WATER CRESS SALAD.—Wash the cresses carefully and just before serving pour over them the following mayonnaise dressing. To 1 egg allow about $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of dry mustard, add olive oil in small quantities as long as it will mix. Reserve about $\frac{1}{2}$ the white of the egg and beat it to a stiff froth. Add this next and finally vinegar or lemon juice to suit the taste.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.—1 cup of milk, butter the size of a walnut, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a teaspoonful of soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a teaspoonful of salt; mix lightly and bake in a quick oven. While baking take $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of strawberries and mash finely. When the cake is baked, cut in two and butter each part; then put on the larger portion a layer of sugar, and then the strawberries, then another layer of sugar, then put on the other part of the cake. Place whole strawberries thickly over the top and serve at once.

GERMAN CAKES.— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of flour and 4 eggs. Rub the butter and sugar together, beat the eggs, yolks and whites separately, pour the eggs on the butter and sugar and add flour. Spread the mixture rather thin in a shallow baking pan. Cover the top thickly with chopped almonds, ground cinnamon and powdered sugar.

Be sure to buy the August number of McCall's Magazine.

IN THE KITCHEN.

Proper Care of the Refrigerator.—Pots and Pans.—Why the Oven Does not Bake.

ALWAYS have the refrigerator placed where it can be well lighted and drained, and never allow the drain pipe of the refrigerator to connect with the house drain. That is rank poison and a menace to health. Clean and air thoroughly once a week. Take out shelves and rack, wash in suds, rinse in soda water, wipe thoroughly dry, and put in the open air for an hour. Clean the inside of the refrigerator, leaving no particle of anything in the grooves. Cleanse the waste pipe with a flexible wire, then wipe out with a cloth on the wire. Wipe dry and leave open for an hour. This may waste the ice; but better that than contamination of the food.

As to kitchen furnishings, granite ware and the blue ware porcelain lined are most satisfactory for the average family. Copper should only be used in large establishments, where there are a chef and assistants to look after it rigorously.

Kitchen utensils should be as simple of construction as possible, and no more purchased than are necessary. A multiplicity of utensils is both annoying and confusing. There should be no stint of towels, soap and water; but as soon as a towel or cleaning cloth begins to fray throw it away, as the lint carried into the pipes makes great trouble for the plumbers. A wire dishcloth and wooden skewers are indispensable. All kitchen utensils should be washed and wiped as carefully as china. Any utensil in which frying has been done should be wiped out with soft paper before washing.

The best cleaning polish for brass, pewter and nickle is "Tripoli," mixed with a few drops of sweet oil or paraffin. This is a fine powder, made of infinitesimal shells, and can be produced of the druggist for about 15 cents a pound. It is excellent also for cleaning furniture and bronzes, while andirons rubbed with it keep much longer than when an acid is used.

The query, "How do you account for it that some ovens never bake properly on the bottom?" is voiced by the experience of many. This may be the result of one of two things. There may be some arrangement of the damper that shuts off the heat from the oven that you do not understand. In some ranges the slide is in the oven itself. Or it may be that the fine ashes underneath the oven have not been removed, in which case they absorb the heat. These under and back passages should be cleaned out at least once a month.

A great point that must be insisted upon as to the range is that the coal must never be allowed to come above the lining, and never allowed to burn to a white heat.

HOME-MADE CANDY.

Recipes for Some Delicious and Easily Made Sweets.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—1 cup of brown sugar, 1 of white sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cup of molasses, 1 cup of milk, half a cake of chocolate, grated, and a teaspoonful of cornstarch. Stir all together and boil $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. Put in a teaspoonful of vanilla and pour on buttered plates.

FRENCH CANDIES.—Get about 2 lbs. of A. No. 1, confectioners' sugar. Break the whites of 2 eggs in a tumbler, take the same

BEAUTY'S CHARM

A PURE COMPLEXION ASSURED

IT IS the little things that make an impression, the tack you step on, a freckled nose, or a blotch or pimple on the cheek. Not every one can be beautiful, but the plainest face is made attractive by a clear, pure skin.

MILK WEED CREAM

is the skin food that gets to the very root of all skin difficulties. It cures. The result is a perfect skin, a charming face. Price 50 cts. at druggists or by mail. Send stamp for sample.

Fred'k F. Ingram & Co., 61 Tenth St., Detroit.

measure of cold water, turn both together into a deep dish and add a scant tablespoonful of vanilla, then stir in the sugar, after sifting it, until it forms a thick dough. Have ready English walnuts in halves, almonds, dates or pieces of figs. Take pieces of the dough and put half a walnut on each side. Roll some into balls and when hardened drop into melted chocolate. Cover almonds or bits of figs with the dough and roll in granulated sugar. Chop up the broken nuts, mix with some of the dough, roll out and cut into squares, or desiccated cocoanut may be rolled with the dough. Put away to harden.

CHOCOLATE SUGAR CARAMEL.—3 lbs. of brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of chocolate scraped fine, 1 pint of cream or milk. Melt all these carefully together, and boil 20 minutes or $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, stirring all the time. Just before taking it off the fire, pour in vanilla to flavor, and stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ or a whole cup of granulated sugar. Pour it into a pan and when half cool score it. It should be $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick and be cut into pieces about an inch square.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE CREAMS.—2 cups of powdered sugar, nearly a cup of water. Boil 5 minutes, without stirring, then beat until it turns to a cream, after which make into drops and dip them into melted chocolate. Melt $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cake of unsweetened chocolate by scraping into a bowl, and then placing the bowl either over the tea kettle or in a pan of boiling water.

SUGAR CANDY.—2 coffee cups of sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ coffee cups of vinegar and water—half and half. Boil quickly until done. Try in cold water. Turn into buttered pans and work as soon as cool enough to handle.

BUTTER TAFFY.—1 cupful each of sugar, molasses and butter boiled together 10 minutes. Pour out quite thin in buttered tins.

COCOANUT DROPS.—Take the beaten whites of 2 eggs and stir in equal parts of desiccated cocoanut and powdered sugar until it forms a thick paste. Form into balls and bake on buttered paper until pale brown.

Western readers can order patterns from our Chicago office, 189 Fifth Avenue.

INTERESTING ANECDOTES.



The following interesting anecdotes on timely topics will be sure to entertain our readers.

THE HYMN SAVED HIS LIFE.

The Presbyterian prints a war anecdote of an unconventional sort. Different readers will find more or less in it, according to their different habits of mind, but all will find it interesting.

"Some Americans who were crossing the Atlantic met in the cabin on Sunday night to sing hymns. As they sang the last hymn, 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul,' one of them heard an exceedingly rich and beautiful voice behind him. He looked round, and although he did not know the face, he thought that he knew the voice. So, when the music ceased, he turned and asked the man if he had been in the Civil War. The man replied that he had been a Confederate soldier.

"Were you at such a place on such a night?" asked the first man.

"Yes," replied the second man, "and a curious thing happened that night which this hymn has recalled to my mind. I was posted on sentry duty near the edge of a wood. It was a dark night and very cold, and I was a little frightened, because the enemy were supposed to be very near. About midnight, when everything was still, and I was feeling homesick and miserable and weary, I thought that I would comfort myself by praying and singing a hymn. I remember singing these lines:

"All my trust on Thee is stayed,
All my help from Thee I bring;
Cover my defenceless head
With the shadow of Thy wing."

"After singing that a strange peace came down upon me, and through the long night I felt no more fear."

"Now," said the other, "listen to my story: I was a Union soldier, and was in the wood that night with a party of scouts. I saw you standing, although I did not see your face. My men had their rifles focused upon you, waiting the word to fire, but when you sang,

"Cover my defenceless head
With the shadow of Thy wing,"

I said, 'Boys, lower your rifles; we will go home.'

MEXICAN COURTESY.

THE principal characteristic of the Mexican is his innate courtesy. The extravagant expressions of ordinary politeness which the tourist hears from even a poor peon are reported, and possibly exaggerated, in the following sketch:

"Oh, how deliciously polite!" is a phrase we hear every day from the lips of foreign ladies when they enjoy the not unusual sight of two natives, ragged beyond description, perhaps, who stop a horse-car in the street, and keep it standing while each insists, with elegant bows and flowing compliments, that the other precede him in going up the steps.

"After you, sir."

"Not at all. I am unworthy of such a high honor."

"I dare not take precedence, sir."

"It is only what is due your superiority. Walk up, please."

"Not for all the world. You are entitled to that preference."

This goes on for some time, until the car begins to move, and both fling themselves at once on the steps, smashing the corns of another man standing on the platform, an accident that gives rise to new effusions of good breeding.

"Oh, sir, how sorry I am to have trod on your feet! I sincerely entreat you to excuse my oversight."

"Never mind," says the victim, gritting his teeth and with tears in his eyes. "It is an honor to be trod on by you."

"Thanks for your kindness."

"I am myself in duty bound to thank you."—*Youth's Companion*.

LINCOLN'S PRIVATE CAR.

THE war car of President Lincoln, the one in which Lincoln made his visits to the army in the Virginia campaigns, in which he held consultations with Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and other leaders, and in which finally he was borne to his last resting place, is now abandoned, and left to decay in an out-of-the-way corner in the Union Pacific car shops at Omaha. The most magnificent car on the iron rails in its time, its now cracked weather-beaten sides, its shattered windows, rusty brass railings, and bare interior offer a mournful contrast to its departed grandeur.

The car was built specially for Mr. Lincoln in the military car shops at Alexandria, early in 1864. It was forty-two feet long by eight and one-half feet wide, and was divided into three compartments. The entrance was by a door that opened at one end into a narrow corridor extending the entire length of the car. From this passageway doors opened into the three compartments. The one at the end of the car was larger than the others. This was Mr. Lincoln's office and study. It was furnished with tables and a sofa and reclining chairs. The sofa was a combination affair, made of unusual length to correspond to Mr. Lincoln's physical requirements. It was used as a sofa or lounge during the day, but at night could be adjusted into a double bed of two berths.

The walls were furnished with rich corded crimson silk upholstery, and the frieze displayed painted panels of the coat of arms of the several states. The car was adapted to the exigencies of the times, being ironclad, armor plate being set between the inner and outer walls to make it bullet-proof. From this circumstance its weight was so great that it was thought necessary to place it upon four four-wheel trucks.

The car was sent with a quantity of war material to Cincinnati to be sold in 1866. Sidney Dillon of the Union Pacific purchased it with other cars and equipment, and it

Soft as a Glove

Vici Leather Dressing not only polishes any kind of shoes but makes them soft. The more you use it the better your shoes will look and the longer they will wear. It is a medicine for leather—leather lives upon it. It is not an enamel, therefore it does not peel off nor crack the shoe.

Vici
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is sold by all dealers at 25 cents a bottle. It is made by the makers of Vici Kid, the most famous shoe leather in the world. A book that tells you all about buying, wearing and caring for shoes, mailed free.

ROBERT H. FOERSTER, Philadelphia, Pa.

passed to Omaha. Its connection with Mr. Lincoln, and the fact that it was one of the finest private cars then in existence, gave it great temporary public attention. It was used as a directors' private car for a while, but its great weight and peculiar construction later caused it to be laid aside. Even as a dining-car for a construction gang it proved unsuitable, and for years it has been disintegrating in idleness in the shops at Omaha.—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune*.

MRS. BRADLEY MARTIN has a curious and expensive collection of watches. Among her gems is a diamond coronet with a watch pendant, which at one time belonged to a member of a royal house. A gold enamelled apricot containing a watch is another of her chief treasures.

A Pink Subscription Slip is inserted in every copy of McCALL'S MAGAZINE sent to our readers whose subscriptions have expired, and also in all sample copies sent to non-subscribers. Please use the same when sending in your remittance.

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For Waist or Skirt, Percale, Silesia, Sateen, etc., are positively unchangeable and superior in quality. Demanded for finest costumes, yet inexpensive. . . . Look for Name on Selvedge.

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NEARSILK has Tag Attached to Piece.

NEARSILK
The New Lining for Fashionable Shoes



NEEDLEWORK

Cushion for Hat and Safety Pins.

ACCORDING to the general idea, a pin-cushion on the toilet table is the right thing in the right place, but all must confess that it is apt to be in the way when used indiscriminately for all sorts and conditions of pins, from the humble "short white" to the self-assertive hat pin, with its gorgeous head standing up some six or more inches from the cushion, and catching in our lace cuffs and chiffons in a most aggressive manner. To amend this small worry, the doll's head hanging cushion comes to our aid. This pretty novelty is simply made, the materials required being the head of a Japanese figure or doll, and some odds and ends of silk of bright colors or of curious designs.

Make a small bag, or sack, of a piece of calico; the size of it must depend largely on the size of the head used, though one about six inches long and two inches broad is the best; this is stuffed with wool or old rags, and a thread is run through the top of it; drawn up, and tied tightly round the neck of the head. It serves for a body, though its only use is to prevent the drapery hanging loose and flabby. The skirt is about eight inches long, and should not be too full; this is drawn up and stitched firmly on to the body about one and a-half inches below the neck. Two pieces of gayly colored flannel, or soft silk, about six inches long should be either "pinked" out around the edge, or neatly hemmed; these are gathered at the top and sewn on at the skirt top in the front, and form the aprons in which the pins are placed, one being for hat pins and the other for safety pins or brooches. A small piece of silk is draped over the shoulders and upper part, and a piece of ribbon is tied round the middle for a sash. In tying the sash the Japanese manner of doing so should be adhered to as much as possible; the bow at the back should be fixed in place in the centre and at the upper edge of each loop, and a loop of narrow ribbon should be firmly attached to the back of the head to hang the doll up by.



MAUD wears so many charming hats—
Straw, chiffon, velvet, toques, and flats—
'Tis hard to tell from out the rest
In which device I love her best.

I long to kiss her saucy lips
When o'er her eyes a "sailor" tips
And when a Gainsbro' crowns her hair
She calls to mind a picture rare.

At tennis, in a Tam-o'-Shanter,
She charms me with her witty banter;
And 'neath her "party" hood of lace
Fairer than flower peeps her face.

But when she does her curls entrap
Within the student's modest cap,
The power of her mind I feel,
And at her feet I humbly kneel.

IT is not work, but overwork, that is hurtful; and it is not hard work that is injurious so much as monotonous work, fagging work, hopeless work; and to be usefully and hopefully employed is one of the great secrets of happiness.

HOME REMEDIES.—"When my wife gets a cold I can cure it in a day."

"What do you give her?"

"Nothing; I simply say that if she is well by night I will take her to the theatre."

INTERESTING ITEMS.

IN all countries more marriages take place in June than any other month.

AN oculist declares that only one pair of eyes in every fifteen are absolutely perfect.

A DOCTOR says that the growth of children takes place entirely when they are asleep.

LONGEVITY AND LATE HOURS.—A medical man who has been collecting information about the habits of long-lived persons finds that the majority of those who attained old age indulged in late hours. Eight out of ten persons over eighty never went to bed till well into the small hours.

FEW ladies consider that they carry some forty or fifty miles of hair on their heads; the fair-haired may even have to dress seventy miles of threads of gold every morning.

ENGLISHMEN drink five times as much tea as coffee; Americans eight times as much coffee as tea.

CONNECTICUT claims a parrot 118 years old. It has been for 100 years in one family, having descended from father to son through two or three generations.

THE banana is the most prolific of fruits. The produce of one acre planted with bananas will support twenty-five times as many people as the produce of an acre planted with wheat.

MOCK MONEY FOR THE DEAD.—A curious industry in China is the manufacture of mock money for offering to the dead. The pieces are only half the size of the real coins, but the dead are supposed not to know the difference. The dummy coins are made out of tin, hammered to the thinness of paper, and stamped out to the size required.

GOVERNMENT SECRET CODES.—Every Government, and almost every department, has its secret codes of signs, figures, or words devised by some clever code composer, for use in the transmission of messages of supreme importance, and with regard to which secrecy is of vital consideration. One which is said to be the cleverest of all those now in use is employed by the United States State Department. It is called the "Sphinx." The "Sphinx" was devised by one of the officials in the State Department, and is as susceptible to changes as the combination lock of a safe. Hundreds of messages have been sent by it, and it defies all attempts to unravel its meaning by those unacquainted with the key.

THE Queen of Portugal is the most dressy woman in Europe. She buys costumes, bonnets and hats wholesale. Her pale complexion and auburn hair permit of any kind of headgear. The Empress of Russia wears everything small and neat to harmonize with her delicate type of beauty. Pale blue, mauve, and several shades of green are the colors she prefers. The Countess of Paris only wears round hats, and no bonnets at all. Both she and her daughter, the Duchess of Braganza, dress in a very simple style, mostly in brown or black. Princess Waldemar of Denmark ranks amongst the most fashionable royal ladies.

MISS DIXBY—Do you draw everything larger than it really ought to be?

Artist—Everything but my salary.

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Wright's Bath Perfume Tablets.

A soluble tablet of concentrated luxury, which at once dissolves in the bath, and thereby imparts to it a delicious and clinging odor, rendering the daily plunge far more inviting than ever. It softens and beautifies the skin, leaving it delightfully cool and refreshed, and communicates to it the most delightful aroma. A tablet—a half-tablet, dissolved in your bath makes a direct invitation you cannot resist; you accept eagerly, and come forth refreshed.

The Bath-Perfume is the accessory par excellence for every bath-room. It is indispensable—as you will yourself say; the refined embellishment for the bath. Unrivalled also for removing sunburn, tan, freckles, as a sachet, for the nursery, sick-room and foot-bath. Sold on all toilet counters. Ask your dealer for it, or send 25c. for a large box. Sample furnished on receipt of 3c. in stamps.

CHARLES WRIGHT & CO.,
Chemists, Detroit, Mich.

Puzzles and Catches.



asked for, we insert a few, together with some paradoxical problems.

HOW OFTEN?

If you say Ba, Ba, two times, how often have you said it?

The answer is, you have not said "it" at all.

There are numerous catches on the same lines, such as "Peas pudding hot, etc.," spell "that" in four letters.

BA, BA, BLACK SHEEP.

Why do Southdown white sheep eat more than Welsh black sheep?

Because white sheep are much more numerous than black.

THE SOI-DISANT MESSENGER.

Conceal a few oats in one of your pockets. On meeting a friend, after exchange of the usual civilities, say, in an off-hand manner, "Oh! by the bye, I have a note for you." Produce one of the oats, and hand it to him.

It is advisable to select a good tempered person for this experiment.

THE UGLY DUCKLING.

Why did the ugly duckling cross the road? Because he wished to get to the other side.

HOW MANY DO THEY COUNT?

How many geese out of the water count twenty-nine geese in the water?

None. Geese cannot count.

TO CLASP A PERSON'S HANDS SO THAT HE CANNOT LEAVE THE ROOM WITHOUT UNCLASPING THEM.

Clasp them around the leg of a piano, or other heavy piece of furniture.

JACK THE GIANT-KILLER'S CONUNDRUM.

If a two-headed Welsh giant can swallow nine pounds of hasty pudding for breakfast, how many new laid, soft boiled eggs can he eat on an empty stomach?

The answer generally given is "One," as after the giant has swallowed one egg his stomach would no longer be empty.

But this overlooks the fact that the giant had two heads, and two mouths. Therefore, if he puts one egg in each mouth, he could swallow two eggs simultaneously on an empty stomach.

This answer, however, does not seem quite satisfactory, as a giant might reasonably be supposed to have room for more than one egg in his mouth at one time. The true answer then is, he can swallow on an empty stomach as many eggs as would form a giant's mouthful, or, as he had two heads, a double mouthful.

THE PROTAGORAS PARADOX.

The story goes that Protagoras had a pupil, who agreed to pay for his instruction on making his first successful pleading. The pupil,

finding more congenial pursuits, did not plead. Could Protagoras recover the debt by action at law, when, according to Greek custom, the parties had to plead in person?

Protagoras argued that if his pupil lost, he must pay by the decree of the court; that if his pupil won, the fees would be due according to agreement.

The pupil argued that if he won he would not have to pay, by decree of court; that if he lost he would not have pleaded successfully.

THE WAY IT IS PUT.

What part of three is one third of two?

This is best given orally. The arithmetic is simple enough; it is only the way the question is put that makes it appear complicated.

JUST IN TIME TO BE TOO LATE.

On opposite sides of Seaton station, and equidistant from it, are two villages, Ayton and Beaton.

Smith starts from Ayton to catch a train. Walking four miles an hour, he is four minutes late at the station.

At the same time that Smith leaves Ayton, Brown starts from Beaton to catch the same train, and, walking four and a half miles an hour, has six minutes to spare at the station.

How much would it cost to repair the Ayton road, at \$40 a mile?

QUITS.

SAID a young and tactless husband
To his inexperienced wife,
"If you would but give up leading
Such a fashionable life,
And devote more time to cooking—
How to mix and when to bake—
Then, perhaps, you might make pastry
Such as mother used to make."
And the wife, resenting answered
(For the worm will turn, you know),
"If you would but give up horses
And a score of clubs or so
To devote more time to business—
When to buy and what to stake—
Then, perhaps, you might make money
Such as father used to make."

The Schenectady Republican.

Women Bull Fighters.

THE middle classes of Barcelona adore the women bull fighters, and their number increases every year. They come from the ranks of the Barcelona mill hands, girls with agile bodies, handsome in face and form. As mill hands they are virtually slaves, earning only enough to keep body and soul together. As bull fighters they are idols of the people, the recipients of showers of adulation, with fine clothes and plenty of money to spend. They live under a halo of happiness and prosperity. On the day set apart for the women bull fighters there are women only in the ring. The picadors ride in on the equine wrecks, garbed in the costume of the Spanish knights of the Middle Ages. The women look very handsome and ride with considerable grace. Following the picadors are the chulos on foot, who wear wonderful cloaks, and enough ribbon to stock a small shop. They group themselves so that the swirling mass of variegated color will aggravate the bull. After a short pause, in comes the matador with a naked sword in her hand. She, of course, is the queen of the day. The right hand holds the sword, and in the left she carries the muleta, a slender stick with a bit of scarlet silk attached. The picadors take up a position in the centre of the ring with their long lances held firmly. Then the bull is driven in and the conflict begins, amid the great excitement of the spectators. The fight continues until the matador drives her sword through the heart of the bull.

Muffins, Biscuits and Brown Bread.

DELICIOUS MUFFINS.—2 eggs, 3 table-spoonfuls of sugar, 1 pint of clear milk or milk and water. Flour enough to make a thin batter. It must be quite soft, not as stiff as cake batter. Add 2 heaping tea-spoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in a quick oven.

GRAHAM TEA BISCUITS.—1 cup of sifted white flour, 2 cups graham flour, 1 small tea-spoonful of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of soda, 1 small tea-spoonful of cream tartar. Mix all together dry, very thoroughly; then add 1 table-spoonful of molasses and enough milk to mix the dough as soft as it can be rolled out. Cut with a round tin not over 2 inches in diameter. Bake about 20 minutes in a quick oven. This recipe will make 20 small biscuits.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—3 cups of Indian meal, 2 cups of rye flour, 1 cup of molasses, 1 egg, 1 quart of milk, 1 tea-spoonful of soda, 1 tea-spoonful of salt, 1 cup of seeded raisins. Steam three hours and bake in a slow oven 1 hour.

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pinkham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from utter discouragement. She says:

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"Some years ago I had uterus trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October. I felt something terrible creeping over me, I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone.

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured.

"I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medicine.'"

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

BABY WARDROBE PATTERNS for 26 different articles—long clothes, full directions for making, showing necessary material, &c., or to patterns short clothes, either set postpaid for 25 cents. A pamphlet **Knowledge for Expectant Mothers** and a copy of my paper **True Motherhood** sent free with every order. Address Mrs. C. T. AT SMA, Bayonne, New Jersey.

NERVOUS WOMEN. Perfect health and development obtained by a simple, inexpensive treatment. For information **FREE**, write to Mrs. L. S. ALLPORT, Lock Box No. 845, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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Boys and Girls can get a Nickel-Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charin for selling 1/4 doz. Packages of Blaine at 10 cents each. Send your full address by return mail and we will forward the Blaine, post-paid, and a large Premium List. No money required. **BLAINE CO. Box 32, Concord Junction, Mass.**



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FAT FOLKS reduced, 15 lbs. a month; anyone can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainsley, Supply, Ark., says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. **HALL & CO., "C. R.", Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.**

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Rubber Goods of every description. Cat'g free. **Edwin Mercer & Co. Toledo, O.**

OH! ILLUSTRATED Circular **FREE**, descriptive of the best **LADIES' TAILORING SYSTEM** on earth. **Rood Magic Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.**

PATENTS Thos. F. Simpson, Washington, D.C. No attorney's fee until patent obtained. **Write for Inventors Guide.**

FAT FOLKS. I am a trained nurse; 8 years ago I reduced 45 pounds by a harmless remedy; have not yet regained; have nothing to sell; enclose stamp, and I will tell you how it is done. **Miss J. E. Topping, 351 Amsterdam Ave., New York, N. Y.**

Perfect face cream from fruits. No drugs. Sure. **Pure.** Particulars free. **Sunny Hours, San Diego, Cal.**

LADIES I Make Big Wages—At Home— and want all to have the same opportunity. It's **VERY PLEASANT** work and will easily pay \$18 weekly. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2c. stamp. **Mrs. A. H. Higgins, Box 64, Lawrence, Mich.**

In Iceland in olden days betrothal and marriage rings could hardly be called finger rings, since they were sometimes so wide as to allow the whole hand to be passed through. In the solemnization of betrothal the bridegroom passed four fingers and his palm through one of these rings, which was made of bone, jet, gold, silver, or sometimes of stone, and in this manner he received the hand of the bride.

SPANISH WOMEN.

They Greatly Outnumber Male Mendicants.—The Rich are Butterflies.

WAR certainly will not be a very bad thing for the wretched Spanish women. A great deal has been written about Spanish men, but I think one may find a truer key to Spanish character by taking a glimpse of the misery of the Spanish women. I doubt if the Spanish woman is any better off than the Turkish woman, and while American women are not clamoring for a conflict, the fact remains that the taking of Spain from the European geography might prove a great step in advance for the women of that land.

It appears from an official document which came my way the other day that but 2,636,615 Spanish women can read or write. This fraction is almost as big as the male army that knows its own language. It is a pitiful showing, but it is only the beginning of the table of feminine wretchedness. The municipalities list 51,946 professional beggars who wear petticoats. Then there are 828,531 women who earn their living by working in the farm fields. There are 319,596 women rated as day servants, who get but little more than board and shelter for their work, and in all the dying dynasty there are but 719,000 girls in the schools of any kind, public or private. There are twice as many female mendicants as male. The census shows that 6,764,406 women have neither professions nor trades and are altogether dependent upon charity, the possibility of getting married, or hard labor at starvation wages.

The same lamentable condition of the Spanish woman is shown by a glance at another side of her life. The kingdom has but seventy-four women classed as literary writers. There are but seventy-eight women physicians in the mother country and all the provinces. The women school teachers number only 14,490 as compared with 24,612 men, but this does not include the nuns, who are classed by themselves and number 28,439.

Spanish women who are fortunate live in the most magnificent homes and seem never to bother their heads about the poorer sisters at their doors. The favorite resort for the grande señoras is San Sebastian, and the lives the careless Spanish women of fashion lead there during the summer are said to be a scandal over all Europe. There is scarcely a pretence at propriety or even ordinary conventionality. As in France, a majority of the young girls of the best families are educated in the convents.

Their greatest accomplishment is embroidery, and they sit and sit and sit at their knitting until some man from an ancient and bankrupt house or a bull-raising plantation comes along and marries them. Club life is unknown. Marriages are celebrated very early in life, and but few people who get weary of these early alliances ever go to the trouble and formality of getting a divorce. The unhappy couples simply divide up the household things and live the balance of their lives the best way they can.

Spanish women, so I have found, have very little outdoor amusement. The bicycle is just beginning to be admitted, but under protest. The young women love their Queen next to pretty frocks and glittering fans and bright ribbons. They flock to the cruel shows in the bull rings and laugh and cheer at the horrible spectacles. They show no more pity than an American girl bestows upon the dashing hardships which the average tennis player or the golfer undergoes when he performs in a broiling sun to amuse her.—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

THE invalid who wishes to use her little strength in some simple employment can take advantage of the golf craze, if she be able to knit, and make for her golfing friends the knitted scarfs which are now so popular. These are woven to show the Scotch plaids on a dark blue, red, or green ground. They are one and a-half yards long, and are about half a yard wide. On the links, men and women both, but women especially, are wearing such scarfs knotted round the waist, or across the breast, like a plaid. In that position it is meant as an ornament, while by merely shifting it in the position of a kerchief or muffler, it becomes on cold days on the links a comfort and protection.

The Handkerchief Belt.

IF THERE is a new belt. You thought they had used everything under the sun for them, but you were mistaken. The newest newness in that line is a muffler belt or what its name implies, a silk handkerchief made into a girdle. There are two designs. One is made by folding the big brilliant silken square until it forms a narrow band, measuring from corner to corner about forty-six inches when stretched out. This is brought around the waist, hiding the skirt band and place where the bodice and skirt meet, and taken around to the side and knotted in two flowing ends fastened by a brilliant buckle or clasp of silver or gold. The clasps are riveted or sewn on so that they measure the same as the waist band, and when in position the whole forms a graceful and really pleasing effect, strange as it may seem when told in print.

The other handkerchief designs are called girdles, and are made in a very different manner. They are shirred to a high point in the front like a corset front and shirred at both sides with bones sewn in to make them hold their place. At the back the are gathered into a slim shir, and the corner points are allowed to fall in two gradual tails that show the border and make a neat finish to the otherwise crude hemming that ordinary bolt silk would show. They are more graceful than ribbon, however soft and wide it may be.—*N. Y. Herald.*

OCCULT science is proving a great attraction for New York society. A weird Egyptian, Kaldah, instructs in mind-reading and various other mysteries of the "Black Art." Séances are held, at which wonderful and interesting experiences are obtained. Strange it is that education has never ousted superstition.

FIRST ARCTIC EXPLORER—I have always considered Columbus a somewhat over-estimated man."


Second Arctic Explorer.—Why?

First Arctic Explorer.—He discovered America the first time he went to look for it.

THE death of the well-known novelist, James Payn, recalls the fact that as "a reader" he himself owned to a mistake in rejecting that wonderful romance, "John Inglesant." But rejection is often the fate of writers, for, curiously, Mr. Anstey's "Vice-Versa" was first refused by two publishers, to their subsequent regret.

A WELL-KNOWN authoress declares, as a condition of domestic felicity, that the man of the family should be absent at least six hours a day. This reminds one of Mrs. Poyser, who could not bear a man "straddling about the house" all day.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER




A Positive Relief for PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all affections of the skin. "A little higher in price, but a reason for it." Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after shaving. Get Mennen's (the original). Sample Free.

Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.

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It's in the fluting, try them! Sold by dealers or sample pair mailed for 25c. Our price list, mailed free, describe the ALPHA PATENT FAMILY SYRINGE, PARKER, STEARNS & SUTTON, Established, 1879, 226, 227, 228, 229 South St., New York.

"Mizpah" Valve Nipples WILL NOT COLLAPSE



and therefore prevent much colic. The valve prevents a vacuum being formed to collapse them. The ribs inside prevent collapsing when the child bites them. The rim is such that they cannot be pulled off the bottle.

Sample Free by Mail, WALTER F. WARE, 512 Arch St., Philada., Pa.

A Story of the Little King of Spain.

A ROYAL BODY GUARD was formed, composed of little boys, with the King as their head; the uniforms were specially designed, and were very costly and brilliant; the members of this unique corps were of the bluest blood in Spain. They were certainly very happy days he spent in the Royal nursery. His dark complexion would flush, and his already bright eyes become brighter still, when he was told that he might have a free day in his own particular corner of the Palace, without having to preside at any of the ceremonies of State. This feeling, however, has considerably worn off, and to-day little Alphonso of Spain betrays every sign of becoming a very sensible young man indeed. He has all the fire and impetuosity of the typical Spaniard.

He will stand no nonsense from anybody. Only the other day one of the courtiers ventured to suggest very humbly that a request made by the King was not exactly the thing at the moment. Probably the young King was taking advantage of his mother's absence, she being away at the time, and turning quickly to the courtier he said, "Do as I command—remember that I am the King of Spain, whilst you are the King of Spain's subject."

LADIES

Write to-day for a FREE sample of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, a powder to shake into your shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Aching, Swollen, Smarting, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. Ten thousand testimonials. All Drug and Shoe Stores sell it, or by mail, 25c. Address for sample, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Lady Agents wanted everywhere.



How to Arrange the Hair Fashionably.

A WORD about the arrangement of the hair. While there is nothing absolutely new, still there are points well worth observing which will serve as hints toward dressing the hair for the theatre. In the first place the hair must not be spread or pulled out too much at the back after it is waved. The short hair at the nape of the neck should be trimmed very close, as waved fringe not more than an inch long, and to extend across the neck. This is very pretty and has the advantage of getting rid of straggling locks so disfiguring at all times.

Puffs are the smart touches with which we must adorn our heads, a cluster of four being very easily managed—one in the middle of the head at the back, two more above it, and the fourth along on the top. A Paris hairdresser has introduced a double jeweled pair of side combs which flare out into sparkling lines back and front, the edges waved in four sections. In the same establishment a pair of butterfly wings, full jeweled, require the hair to be dressed in three perpendicular puffs, so that these wings may be tucked in at each side—an extremely lovely ornament and most becoming.

For day wear and quiet occasions a shell or jeweled cross-ear comb is placed high in the back of the head, and requires only a loose, graceful knot of hair above, the Pompadour roll waving backward to meet the back waves of hair caught up by this ornament. The front of the hair is so entirely individual that, let the fashion be what it may, one is expected to modify it to suit herself.

Our Surnames.

MOST of us bear our names with indifference. It is interesting, however, to recall the time when those names were formed, and the words and ideas from which they are derived. To fix a date for the first use of surnames is impossible. It probably became a familiar custom in the twelfth century. Our commonest surnames are formed from personal names, as Jones or Johnson, Williamson or Richardson. Children became known as sons of John or Thomas, the natural result among the Saxon members of the community being Johnson and Thompson, or merely the genitive s, as Williams and Richards. The Normans employed Fitz (the French fils), as FitzGerald, FitzPatrick. In Wales "ap" (equivalent to the English son) was used. It has frequently become incorporated with the name. We have Ap-Hugh Pugh, Ap-Rice Price, Ap-Howell Powell. The Teutonic mythology is responsible for the formation of many of our names. God, or Good—the Northern title of divinity—Os, Thor, etc., are still traceable in Godwin, Goodwin, Gooderick, Osborne, Thorald, Thurlow. Again, we have names formed by occupations—Clerkson, Sergeantson, Cookson, or their plain form, Baker, Carpenter, Smith, Shepherd. Pet names seem to have been very common in

past ages. Instead of the present "ie" or "ley," our forefathers used "kin," "cock," "ot," and "et"; also "on" and "en," which are of Norman-French origin. Besides furnishing us with the nursery language of lambkins and cock-horses, these have given us such names as Simpkins, Wilcox, Elliot, Willmot, and Hewet.

Several names were introduced or revived by the Normans. Among these are Roland, Oliver, Richard, and Robert. Guy dates from the Round Table, but was made familiar again by the Conquerors. The Norman-French Guyot has become in English Wyot and Wyatt. The word pagan was a term for those who had not received baptism. When Christianity had reached the towns, but not yet penetrated to the country, pagan and peasant had the same meaning. It was introduced into England at the Conquest, and is responsible for our names, Payne, Payn, or Paine. It was a custom with some parents to christen a child on the day of his birth, especially if the day were a holiday. We have Noel, or Yule. A servant of Henry III. was called Pentecostes; and from "Paske," for Easter, we have Park, Pash, and Pascal.

The name of Saints were, of course, very popular. Thus from Gerard (there were three Saints of the name) we have Garret and Jarret; from Cuthbert, Cuthbertson and Cobbett; from Lambert, Lambert and Lampson; from Gilbert, Gibbons, Gibbs, Gibson, and the ever-famous "John Gilpin." Hugh is important. There are four Saints of the name, the last at a time to affect surnames, when their hereditary tendency was forming into a custom. Ever since the Domesday record, William and John have been the most popular names, and our surnames derived from them are innumerable. Charles was hardly ever used in England till the ill-fated Monarch made it popular. James was rare, and Andrew, with its surnames, belonged almost exclusively to Scotland. Simon, Philip, and Thomas were favorites, and have certainly left their mark on the surnames of our day. It is undoubtedly curious to note the various prejudices and fancies of our forefathers from the appellations they bestowed upon their infants at the baptismal font.

THE Chinese legend of the origin of the fan is interesting. One evening, it is said, when the beautiful Kan Si, daughter of a powerful Chinese mandarin, was assisting in the great Feast of Lanterns, she was so overcome by the heat that she was obliged to take off her mask. But to expose her face to the eyes of the profane and vulgar was a serious offence against the law; so, holding the mask as closely as possible to her features, she fluttered it rapidly to and fro to give herself air, and the rapidity of the movement still concealed her. The ladies present, witnessing this bold but charming innovation, imitated it, and at once ten thousand hands were fluttering ten thousand masks. From this the fan was evoked, and effectively took the place of the mask.

MRS. HENPECK—Words cannot express my contempt for you!

Mr. Henpeck—Thank Heaven!

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OMICALITIES.

"I SEE they have a machine now for photographing one's thoughts," he said, for want of something better to say.

"I wish you could photograph mine," she returned.

"Why?" he asked.

"Possibly it would encourage you a little," she answered.

Shortly thereafter it was decided that he should "see papa" just as soon as he could muster up sufficient courage.

"He writes that he can't come, eh? Any explanation?"

"Circumstances over which he has no control," he says.

"H'm! I suppose that means his wife."

YOUNG Masherley is rather a loud dresser, and also given to clothing his thoughts in sentimental diction; and the other morning he was wearing a suit of tremendous checks, and met a friend, to whom he confided the romantic fact that he was on his way to a lady's house to make her a proposal. Then he added in his affected way, "Do you think she will smile upon my suit?" His friend looked him over from head to foot, and then remarked drily, "I think you'll be lucky, old chap, if she *only* smiles upon it."

A LITTLE girl is reported to have written in her examination paper, "The Arctic Ocean is chiefly used for purposes of exploration."

REGGY—Aw—Miss Gwace, youah always in my mind, dontcher know.

Miss Grace—Goodness! that is worse than living in a flat.

What a Baby Can Do.

It can wear out a pair of kid shoes in twenty-four hours.

It can keep its father busy advertising in the newspapers for a nurse.

It can occupy both sides of the largest sized bed manufactured, simultaneously.

It can cause its father to be insulted by every second class boarding house keeper at the seaside who "never takes children," which in nine cases out of ten is very fortunate for the children.

It can make itself look like a fiend just when mamma wants to show "what a pretty baby she has."

It can make an old bachelor in the adjoining room use language that, if uttered on the street, would get him in prison for two years.

It can go to sleep "like a little angel," and just as

mamma and papa are starting for the theatre it can wake up and stay awake until the last act.

It is said that the table manners of Napoleon Bonaparte were very bad, and that he was so fast an eater that he had invariably finished his dinner before those who dined with him had got half through. In fact, those who had the honor of dining with the emperor were wont to remain after his Majesty's departure.

Upon one occasion Eugène de Beauharnais, the stepson of Napoleon, rose from the table immediately after the emperor.

"But—you haven't had time to finish your dinner," said Napoleon.

"Pardon me, sire," said the prince. "I have profited by experience; I dined before I came."

MADGE—I really think Jack would ask you to marry him if his prospects were better.

Dorothy—Indeed, if he only knew it, his prospects are very good. You don't know how fond I am of him.

"THE best definition of good housekeeping that I ever heard was that given by a little slip of a boy who, after listening for a long time to a very learned discussion from some of his mother's club associates on the best way to order a home, was asked: 'Well, my little man, what kind of a home do you think is best?'

A beautiful light came into the child's eyes. He tossed back his yellow hair and shook his head: 'I don't know much about it. Just the only kind that I like is the home that it's nice to go to.' And when all of the philosophy, theory, science and wisdom of the subject had been exhausted, the women there assembled had to agree that the very best home, after all, was the home that—it was nice to go to."

DOCTOR—You must give up drinking and —

Mr. Sickly. — I never touch a drop.

"And stop smoking."

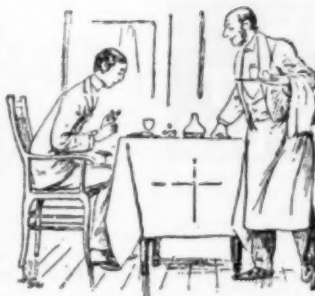
"I don't smoke."

"Humph! that's bad; if you haven't anything to give up, I'm afraid I can't do much for you."

"DOCTOR," said Mr. Spudds, "my insomnia is much worse now than it ever was before."

"Indeed," replied Dr. Paresis.

"Yes, sir; it is. Why, I can't even sleep when it is time to get up."



A DEADLY INSULT.

Dudeson: I say, waitah, what is this dish?

Waiter: That sir? Macaroni au chappie, sir.

Dudeson: Macawoni au chappie? Ah—ah—what's that, pway?

Waiter: Macaroni and calves' brains, sir.

A CONCEITED fellow, with some pretensions to literature, once traveled some distance by rail with Victor Hugo, and entertained the great author with much egotistic converse. The author of "Les Misérables," having arrived at his destination, was about to leave the train, when his interlocutor said:

"You may perhaps like to know who I am. I am Victor Hugo."

"How odd!" remarked the real Hugo; "so am I."

DIXON.—Why is it that it is usually unmarried women who write articles on "How to Manage a Husband?"

HIXON.—Oh! you don't suppose a married woman is going to give her little plan away, do you?

LIFE AND LOVE.

LIFE said to LOVE, "Now go, for I am tired Of thee and all thy ways, thy smiles and tears, Thy foolish, earnest eyes, thy faltering fears That hinder me. My days, ambition-fired, Are cooled by soft caresses scarce desired. Yea, let us part, for I have wasted years In idle melodies, until mine ears Have lost the grander theme by Fame inspired."

So LOVE went weeping from his home, and died Among the snows of man's forgetfulness. And LIFE, thus free, wooed Greatness for his bride And won her; but, alas! he loved her less As time went on, for she was full of pride * * * And in these days he mourned for LOVE's caress. J. J. BELL.

AN ENEMY TO SPAIN.

"JOHNNY's teacher sent him home."

"What was the trouble?"

"She said in her note that he didn't do a thing in school but whittle daggers and draw war maps."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A CERTAIN minister lost his manuscript one Sunday morning, so he spoke out thus:

"I am very sorry indeed to have to inform you that I have—er—somehow or other, mislaid my sermon for this morning. I must—er—therefore, trust to Providence for inspiration. To-night I will come better prepared."

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A PESSIMIST.

"They say that owing to the war in Cuba, we shan't get anything worth smokin' for a year."

long time to a very learned discussion from some of his mother's club associates on the best way to order a home, was asked: "Well, my little man, what kind of a home do you think is best?"



NEW DESIGNS IN GOLF STOCKINGS.
See article on page 445.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Notes and Queries on Dress, Fashion,
The Household, Etc.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Our readers are cordially invited to use this column freely. If you require any information, write to us and we shall be happy to answer you to the best of our ability.
2. All letters should be addressed to the Editor of McCall's Magazine, 142-140 W. 14th St., New York City.

PERPLEXED SUBSCRIBER.—Lace dresses are very fashionable at the present moment and are made up over black, white or colored linings. Any of our patterns suited to organ-dies or thin silks can also be used for lace or net.

O. V. Z.—By all means send the letter enclosed by mistake with yours when they were returned, to the person whose name appears on the envelope. Unless you were so dishonorable as to read a letter which did not belong to you, how could you know by whom it was written?

MAGGIE R.—Directions for knitting silk ties were published in the June *McCall's*. You can purchase the silk in any dry goods shop. We cannot give prices in this column as they vary greatly in different parts of the country.

"J. S. M."—White chip hats which have become scorched by the sun cannot be restored to their pristine whiteness, but they can be greatly helped by being gently scrubbed with lemon juice. White ribbon, yellowed from age should be carefully washed in warm suds, then hung in the sun to bleach. When dry, dampen and after placing between white muslin, press with a hot iron.

MRS. P. A. E.—Brown satin or taffeta ribbon or pale blue satin ribbon would make a stylish trimming and go well with your dress samples. We have no sash patterns and do not send patterns without pre-payment.

MRS. C. H. A.—A girl of twelve, with long, thick, straight hair cannot do better than to part it slightly over the forehead and then wear it in a braid. Until at least four or five years older. She should not attempt to torture herself with "crimping pins" and such devices for inducing straight hair to curl.

D. V. W.—We should consider the best form of application for the position of teacher in a public school would be a straightforward note sent to the school board stating your qualifications and experience. If you are a college graduate, and have taught five years, you can probably call on some influential person or friend to recommend you to the board.

BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBER.—We know of no method by which you can clean your white organdie at home without wetting it. Small articles of lace or worsted are frequently cleaned by rubbing several times with clean white flour, but such a process is out of the question with an organdie dress. You had much better send it to a reliable cleaner and trust him to do it up in his customary way.

Mends Anything.

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Wishing to introduce our illustrated semi-monthly, **Farm and Home**, into every home where it is not at present taken, we will send it on trial from now until January 1st, 1898, for only 25 cents in silver or stamps, and to everyone subscribing immediately, we will send the **Imperial Darning Machine**, free and postpaid. The accompanying illustration gives but a faint idea of one of the most useful inventions of modern times. With this little machine you can make a large darn in two minutes, against twenty in the old way, whilst by it the darn is woven right into the cloth, leaving no lumps, thicknesses or blotches, the new part being entirely uniform and having an artistically finished appearance, with all sides exactly alike.

WHAT PATRONS SAY.

My wife is delighted with it. She now has the children darn the socks.—(Eli A. Tolland, Salt Lake City, Utah.)
It does the work to perfection.—(Jos. Klein, Appleton City, Mo.)

It's all that you advertised it to be. It makes a much neater darn than could possibly be made by hand.—(Rose O'Brien, Upper Sandusky, O.)

Subscribe now, and the machine, put up in a neat box, with all instructions, will be sent you by return mail. We refund your money if not satisfied.

Amusing the Children.

A CONSTANT source of amusement for small children consists in stringing variously colored beads. The large glass beads are useful, and a shoe-string is better than a needle and thread for this purpose. Making chains of straws and discs or squares of paper is another fascinating pastime. Both may be bought already prepared in colors at any dealer in kindergarten supplies. The straws and discs may be prepared at home. The straws are soaked to avoid splitting, and are then cut into lengths of an inch. The discs and squares of paper are cut from tough paper of various colors. The child is given a large needle with a long thread, tying the thread through the eye of the needle. Then teach him to thread alternately a disc or square of paper and a straw. Long chains are made in this manner. Allow the little one to exercise his own taste and ingenuity in manufacturing scrap-books. Give him an old blank book and lots of pictures, make the paste rather thick, and give only a little at a time with a small brush to paste the pictures in, and a cloth to pat with after being pasted in. Another day allow him to color the pictures that are not colored already, with a little box of non-poisonous paints. A battle-dore and shuttlecock is always a favorite toy, and it has especial value in being instrumental in giving a child a graceful carriage, as nearly all the muscles are brought into play in tossing the shuttlecock about.

If an untruth is only a day old it is called a lie; if it is a year old it is called a mistake; if it is a century old it is called a legend.

THE MURRAY HILL HOTEL



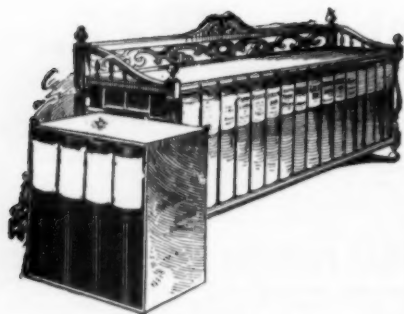
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31. Coleridge's Poetical Works.

Of the four books above we especially advise our readers to choose Coleridge.

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NEW YORK CITY.

\$1 GIVEN EVERY WEEK FOR LARGEST CLUB RECEIVED THAT WEEK.

Our subscribers should make their clubs as large as possible, each week, when sending them in, because a difference of one subscriber may gain a prize of one dollar. We give the dollar prize to the lady sending the largest club received by us each week whether it be worked for specially or not. We are able to give the most readable magazine ever published because of the immense subscription list we have and we offer these beautiful premiums and valuable prizes so as to get a list even larger than it is at present.

Apr 23. Mable Donnelly, Amos, W Va, club of 6.
Apr 30. Mrs Frank J Riedy, Kelley's Island, Ohio, c'b 28.
May 7. Miss Bessie Lippen, Philadelphia, Pa, Mrs M A Conley, 51 Centre St, Bath, Maine, Mrs G Cunningham, Kusehequa, Pa, club of 16.
May 14. Mrs C W Haywood, 188 Fairfield Ave, Bridgeport, Conn, club of 16.
May 21. Mrs F F Simmons, Cave Springs, Ga, Mrs W A Young, Lebanon, Kansas, Lizzie Webster, Pictou, N S Canada, club of 12.



THIS IS A REDUCED SIZE PICTURE OF FRUIT DISH No. A 30.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER.

By a lucky purchase, we are enabled to offer some premiums in silverware that will astonish our club-raisers, although they are accustomed to surprises in this department.

Last year we slaughtered solid gold rings and gold plated chains, using an immense number from the stock of a bankrupt jeweler. Now we offer some beautiful articles in sterling silver triple-plated ware. Every article we offer is selected with reference to value, durability and beauty. Every lady who avails herself of our marvelous offers, will be an object of admiration in her community for her judgment in working for a magazine that has never broken a promise. What we offer is as follows:



REDUCED SIZE.

Offer No. A 23.

For \$1.00 we will send McCall's MAGAZINE for one year to 2 addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive the following beautiful gifts:

- 1 pair silver salt and pepper shakers, (triple plate);
- 2 silver napkin rings, engraved, 1½ inches wide, (triple plate).

Offer No. A 24.

For \$1.50 we will send McCall's MAGAZINE for one year to 3 addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern

free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive the following beautiful gifts, (15 cents extra must be sent for postage on this offer):

- 1 engraved silver cup;
- 2 pairs silver salt and pepper shakers;
- 2 silver napkin rings (as in offer A 23).

Offer No. A 25.

For \$2.00 we will send McCall's MAGAZINE for one year to four addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive one of the following beautiful gifts, 15 cents extra must be sent for postage (30 cents on cake basket):

- 1 handsome silver cake basket on standard (triple plate), or
- 1 handsome silver sugar bowl with cover (triple plate), or
- 1 handsome gold lined silver cream pitcher (triple-plate), or
- 1 handsome gold lined spoon holder, or
- all of the articles in the following combination:
 - 2 pairs (4) silver salt and pepper shakers (as above);
 - 2 silver cups (as above);
 - 2 napkin rings (as above).

Offer No. A 26.

For \$2.50 we will send McCall's MAGAZINE for one year to five addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender will receive the following (45 cents extra must be sent for postage and packing):

- 1 handsome silver teapot (may be used for coffee), full size, engraved; or else
- 3 pairs (6) salt and pepper shakers, and 6 napkin rings, as above and 1 silver cup as above.

Offer No. A 27.

For \$6.00 we will send McCall's MAGAZINE for one year to twelve addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender will receive a complete tea set as a premium. Express charges must be paid by the receiver. This is certainly one of the most liberal offers ever made, and we hope our club raisers will appreciate it. The tea set is as follows:

- 1 silver teapot, engraved, full size (triple-plate),
- 1 silver sugar bowl, engraved (full size),
- 1 silver spoon holder (gold lined),
- 1 silver cream pitcher (gold lined).

Offer A 28. Butter Dish with cover, a really handsome article, matching the tea set, will be sent free as a premium for a club of four subscribers at 50 cents each. (15 cts. extra must be sent to pay charges for delivery, packing, etc.)

Offer A 29. For a club of four subscribers at 50 cents each we will send free as a premium a handsome combination sugar bowl and spoon rack. The spoons can be hung in a neat and attractive way all around the bowl. The sender of the club must pay express charges. Like all of our silverware it is really a wonderful article for so small a club.

Offer A 30. For a club of three subscribers at 50 cts. each and 35 cts. added money, making \$1.85 in all; or for a club of four subscribers at 50 cents each and 10 cents added money, making \$2.10 in all; or for a club of five subscribers at 50 cts. each, making \$2.50, we will send as a premium the handsome fruit dish pictured on another page. Each subscriber will get a pattern

free. The piece is of large size and it makes a useful and beautiful addition to any home. Club raiser must pay express charges.

Offer A 31. For a club of eight subscribers at 50 cents each we will send a handsome ice-pitcher, beautifully engraved. The pitcher stands 11¼ inches high.

Offer A 32. For a club of four subscribers at 50 cents each (with 15 cents to pay for delivery, etc.), we will send a handsome syrup cup with saucer attached. This syrup cup is medium size, handsomely finished and like all of our silverware we cannot describe it properly. The articles we offer are so handsome at the price that really our club-raisers must see them to appreciate them.

No magazine has ever made such offers before. The time to work for what you want is now. You can easily get some, or all of the above articles of **standard value**, by using a little of your spare time. Every lady who subscribes will get more than the worth of her money, while you will get what you have wanted so long by the exertion of your talents for only a few minutes.

Address THE MCCALL COMPANY,
142-146 W. 14th St., New York.

Handsome Rings.



No. 882



No. 941

Either of these rings, No. 882 and No. 941, will be sent **Free**, post-paid, for two subscribers to "McCall's Magazine." They are rolled gold rings. Good quality. No. 882 is set with pearls and turquoise. No. 941 is set with single white stone.

When ordering a ring send a piece of paper that just goes around the finger.

Child's or Misses'

Solid Gold Band Ring.



This beautiful Child's or Misses' neat, hand-engraved band ring, solid gold, will be sent, post-paid, for one yearly subscriber to "McCall's Magazine" and 10 cents added money. Address,

THE MCCALL COMPANY,
142-146 W. 14th St., New York



Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watch.

Style 3—A Solid Silver Ladies' Chatelaine Watch, handsome engraved case, jewelled movement, and a very good timekeeper.

Sent post-paid for \$5.00, or for sixteen yearly subscribers to MCCALL'S MAGAZINE.

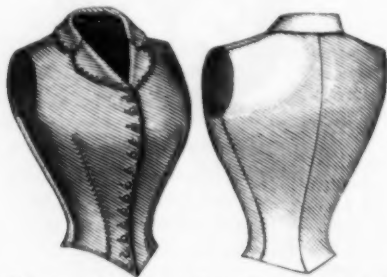
If you haven't time to get up a club of 16 subscribers, send a club of ten subscribers at 50 cents each and \$1.62 added money or a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each and \$2.60 added money.

THE MCCALL COMPANY,
142-146 West 14th Street,
New York City.



5096.—Ladies' Eton, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

5111.—Ladies' Three-Piece Shirt, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4933.—Ladies' Vest, requires for medium size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.



5094.—Ladies' Blouse Shirt Waist (with Fitted Lining, which may be omitted), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

ALL PATTERNS

10 and 15 cents.

NONE HIGHER.



5104.—Ladies' Blouse (with Fitted Lining), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5113.—Ladies' Reefer Jacket, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

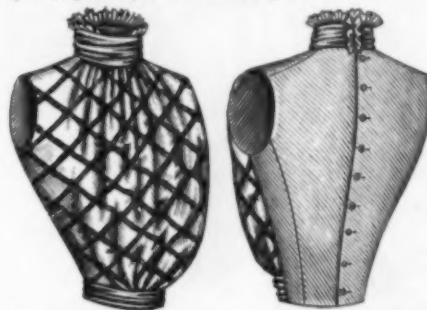


5063.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5083.—Ladies' Yachting Blouse, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

5069.—Ladies' Circular Flounce Skirt, requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 ins. wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 ins. waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5099.—Ladies' Full Vest, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 20 cents.



5107.—Child's Gimp Dress, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5061.—Girls' Dress, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5097.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5012.—Misses' Blouse Waist, requires for medium size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



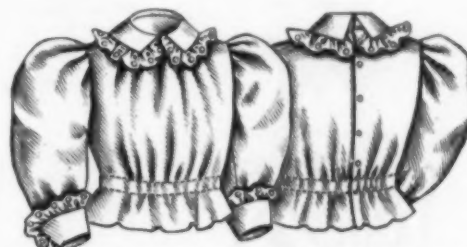
5106.—Misses' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4737.—Misses' Shirt Waist (with Detachable Collar), requires for medium size, $2\frac{5}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5105.—Girls' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4778.—Girls' Golumpe, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 15 cents.



5052.—Misses' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4788.—Misses' Sailor Blouse, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5054.—Boys' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 10 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Allow for all Seams.



5089.—Ladies' Norfolk Basque, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

5087.—Ladies' Circular Bicycle Skirt, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

5086.—Ladies' Knickerbockers, require for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 ins. waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5112.—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5080.—Girls' Eton Suit, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5050.—Ladies' Dressing Sacque, requires for medium size, 5 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5006.—Misses' Costume (having Three-Piece Skirt), requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Be sure that the signature "JAMES McCALL"
is on the envelope of every pattern you purchase.



5014.—Infants' Cloak, requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in one size. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5030.—Ladies' Tucked Waist, requires for medium size $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 48 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5003.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

5004.—Ladies' Four-Piece Skirt (having a Slight Train and a Five-Gored Lining), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5023.—Child's and Infants' Yoke and Sleeves, require for medium size, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Price, 10 cents.



4995.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4996.—Ladies' Five-Gored Flounced Skirt (having Slight Train), requires for medium size, 10 yards material 24 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5007.—Ladies' Jacket or Blazer (having Blouse Front and Tight-Fitting Back), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5072.—Child's Reefer, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Price, 10 cents.

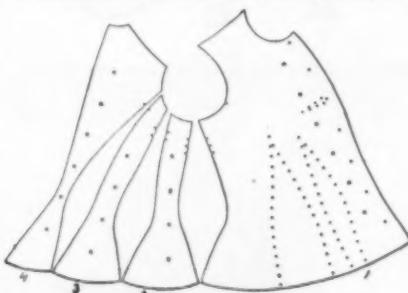
HOW TO USE A McCALL BAZAR PATTERN.

BY THE aid of a good pattern, dress-making becomes a very simple art. For this purpose the celebrated McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS are superior in every respect. In fact, many ladies invariably refer to them as "the reliable patterns." Not only is a perfect fit guaranteed (if a proper size is selected), but the appearance of any figure is sure to be improved by wearing a bodice cut after these designs. They are made with curved seams perfectly adapted to the human form. A garment may be fitted by a McCALL PATTERN with none of the troublesome alteration and guesswork that are absolutely necessary, when one of the many carelessly cut patterns now upon the market is employed.

Another great point in favor of the McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS, is the ease with which they may be put together without possibility of mistake. The whereabouts of all plaits, gathers, biases etc., are plainly marked by crosses and perforations. For instance; one cross shows where a garment is to be plaited; two crosses show where it is to be gathered; three crosses denote the place where there is no seam. All seams are very carefully notched to show how they may be put together. Every separate piece of the pattern is stamped by large round perforations to mark the position in which the pattern is to be laid on the material, while the written directions that appear on each envelope are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood by the merest novice. For Ladies, we cut each pattern in 5 or more sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. If the pattern is suitable for stout figures, two or more extra sizes are cut. For Misses, our patterns are also cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Girl's patterns, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Children's, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, and Infants up to three years. Ladies' capes, colarettes, etc., are usually cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where turns are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the

material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm seams, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose, alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. Both sleeves and skirts can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods, pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.



A FAC-SIMILE OF THE McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS.

Observe the beautiful curves—line proportions—and beautifully shaped front—all of our patterns are cut according to above MODEL. That is the reason we have sold MILLIONS—AND NO COMPLAINTS.

No. 1, Indicates—The Front Piece.

No. 2, Indicates—Under-arm-Piece.

No. 3, Indicates—The Side Back Piece.

No. 4, Indicates—Back Piece.

The large holes **O** in each piece, indicate, how the pattern is to be placed on the straight of the goods.

The several small holes in piece No. 1, running from the bottom to the bust, indicate the darts.

The 7 small holes in piece No. 1, at the bust, indicate, a dart to be taken up in lining only, for full busted figures.

The 7 small holes running near front edge lengthwise of piece No. 1, indicate the in-turn.

The several notches in each piece indicate how the pattern is put together.

The notch in piece No. 1, at the arm size, indicates, where to place the inner seam of the sleeve.

Allow for Seams not less than one inch on inside of piece No. 1, and right side of piece No. 2. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on left side of piece No. 2, and on each side of pieces Nos. 3 and 4, and one inch on shoulder seams, front and back.

It is impossible to cut a pattern for the general public and make a reliable and uniform width allowance, various textures of goods requiring different width of seams.

All patterns issued by us have the name of James McCall printed on the envelope.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances should be made in a Post-Office Money-Order, New York Draft, or an Express Money-Order payable to McCALL'S MAGAZINE. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter, Post-Office Money Order Fees:—Under \$2.50, 3 cts.; \$2.50 and less than \$5, 5 cts.; \$5 and less than \$10, 8 cts.

THE McCall Bazar Patterns have been known for 27 years as "The Reliable Patterns." They always fit. We never receive any complaints. They are economical—no alterations necessary. They are for sale in many of the leading stores throughout the United States. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Patterns always sent the same day order is received.

The Blue Wrapper.

Do NOT forget that when you receive your McCALL'S MAGAZINE in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

FREE PATTERN BLANK.

MAIL ORDER BLANK.

54 THE McCALL COMPANY, 142-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. Enclosed find fifty cents for one years' subscription to McCALL'S MAGAZINE, beginning with the _____ number and a FREE pattern. No. _____ Size _____ Name _____ Post-Office _____ County _____ St. No. (if necessary) _____ State _____	McCALL COMPANY, 144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. Enclosed find _____ cents, for which send Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Name _____ Address _____
--	--

If you do not wish to mutilate your magazine by using the above blanks, write a letter similarly worded. Be sure to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.

Small Talk.

SOMETIMES we characterize people whom we know but little as stupid, when, in reality, they are only shy and unaccustomed to social converse. The art of talking pleasantly is not possessed by all. Many really clever people fail to please simply because they have neglected to cultivate it. Now, no one abuses small talk unless he be a stranger to its convenience. Small talk is the small change of life; there is no getting on without it. There are times when 'tis folly to be wise," when a little nonsense is very palatable, and when gravity and sedateness ought to be relegated to the background.

A philosopher cuts a poor figure in a ball-room, unless he leaves his philosophy at home. We have all met people who were too lofty for small talk—who would never indulge in a discussion on domestic topics, nor complain of the state of the weather. They would never, oh! never, condescend to play with a ribbon or flirt with a fan—they were above such trifling; in other words, they were above making themselves agreeable, above pleasing, and above being pleased. They were all wisdom, all gravity, all dignity, and all tediousness and seriousness, which they inflicted upon the company with noble generosity. A man who cannot talk has no more business in society than a statue. The world is made up of trifles, and he who can trifle elegantly and gracefully is a valuable acquisition to mankind. He is a Corinthian column in the fabric of society.

"WHAT is your profession, did you say?" asked the young lady's father of her would-be wooer. "I am a poet, sir," said the youth. "Pooh!" said papa, "that's not a profession. That's a misfortune."

"My dear," said Senator Noovo Reesh, to his wife at breakfast, "I can't let people think I don't know the rights about this question to be discussed at the meeting tomorrow, and there's no time to read it up. What shall I do?" "Look solemn. Say your lips are sealed for the moment. And ask Jones to put in a paragraph saying that you decline to be interviewed on the subject."

McCall's Magazine for July.

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How to Take Measures for Patterns.



Measurements for McCall Patterns.

Garments requiring Bust Measure.—Pass the measure around the body over the fullest part of the bust—close under the arm—a little higher in the back—draw closely, not too tight.

Garments requiring Waist Measure.—Pass the measure around the waist—draw moderately tight.

Ladies' Sleeves.—Pass the measure around the muscular part of the arm (about one inch below the arm-hole), drawing the tape closely.

Ladies' Capes.—Small size—corresponds with 32 and 34 inches—Medium size—36 and 38 inches—Large size—40, 42 and 44 inches—bust measurements.

Measurements for McCall Patterns.

Ladies' Collars.—Small size is 13 to 14 inches—Medium size—14½ to 15 inches—Large size—15½ to 16 inches—neck measurements.

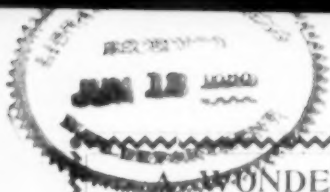
Garments for Misses, Girls and Children, should be measured by the same directions as given for ladies. When ordering these patterns, give age also.

Mens' and Boys' Garments.—Coats, Vests, etc. Pass the measure under the jacket, around the breast, draw moderately tight.

For Trousers.—Pass the measure around the waist.

For Shirts.—Pass the measure around the collar-band, and allow one inch. When ordering patterns for Boys, give the age also.





A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.



Without a Rival

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
such as

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver
Sick Headache, etc.

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

Beecham's Pills taken as directed, will also quickly restore Females to complete health, as they promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system.

Beecham's Pills

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes.
25c. at all Drug Stores.

The
Man-
of-war,
and the
Woman
of work
both
appreciate
SAPOLIO

USE
U.S.
SAPOLIO

CLEANS
SCOURS
POLISHES

— || HANDSOME || —
— || UP-TO-DATE || —
— || VALUABLE || —

Contains Beautiful Colored Plates. Illustrates
Latest Patterns, Fashions, Fancy Work.
Free Pattern to Every Subscriber.

— || STYLISH || —
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